AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

At 142 Nassau Street, New-York.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

All communications for the paper, and letters re ating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to

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H. M. HENRY, PRINTER

### Selections.

SELMA, Clark county, O. 11mo. '47.

Esteemed Editors: Two letters have been received from our beloved James and Lucretia Mott, which abundantly confirm the facts which you know, I hear there might be some might be abundantly contribute there might be some misunsitated to publish lest there might be some misunderstanding. After the reception of the first, I wrote to James, desiring permission to send some extracts to the Bugle, which I am permitted to do with great cantion. He states explicitly that he had no idea of cantion.

cantion. He states explicitly that he had no idea of such use being made of them at the time of writing. But really I believe the period has come when the abominations in high places should be looked into by the common people, who will, it is to be hoped, yet exercise their sovereignty and learn to loathe the exercise their sovereignty and learn to loathe the Juggernauts before whom they have bowed in ignorance, and by whose secret machinations their dearrance, and by whose section indicates their dear-est rights are crushed, and their true manhood and individuality nearly destroyed. I know many in Ohio, as well as other sections of the land, will read Ohio, as well as other sections of the land, will read with no ordinary interest their encounter with the Pharisees of Indiana Yearly Meeting. Verily I have drank largely of the bitter waters of sectarian intolerance, and can well appreciate the testimony of these dear apostles of an enlarged liberty. Heaven bless them! they are faithful heralds of the "good time security."

After an interesting account of their journey, and of intercourse with "free spirits and noble hearts," in a number of localities after their arrival at Richmond, the letter proceeds:

in a number of totalities after their arrival articles mond, the letter proceeds:

"Having said this much of ourselves, I will give you a brief account of the Yearly Meeting—a few ruling spirits guide and direct the body. \* \* \*

" \* J. P. Plummer stated that he felt great sympathy for the situation of the Green Plain Month-

ly Meeting, in consequence of the rebellion that took place in that meeting some time since; those who rebelled had kept all the records, and it would be rebelled had kept all the records, and it would be much labour for many years, &c. A committee was appointed who proposed that Green Plain Monthly Meeting appoint a judicious committee to call on all their members to know if they wished to be members, and if they did, to make a record of their names, and those who did not have their names recorded were to be considered as not members—minors to be placed with their parents. So you see they are going to make short work with you."

the Society, and thought we had better return home and obtain the approbation of our friends before travelling any farther or attending any more meetings. ings we had attended, not omitting the Anti-Slavery ones, and Green Plain-that we felt at liberty to do so, and should attend any meetings as way openedthat we had a right by long custom to attend the Yearly Meeting, and should do so unless they would roduce the subject for its consideration, and it that we should not attend, we might then with

This plan did not suit them, and Solomon said, that if we attended we must not say anything!—
This we told them was contrary to the practice of our Society and our profession, and we should not come under any such obligation, but should most speak out whatever we believed it right to Finding this would not do, they said, how did know we were members? To this we replied, they know we were members? knew well enough we were members, that was only a subterfuge. Finding we were not disposed to bow to their dictation or give any place to them, they left us. While standing on the floor we told them, that if they had more faith in the truth and the right, they would not be so fearful of dif-fering opinions, and would understand better what and toleration were toward those who difred from them. Much more was said, but the above was the substance. I think they felt rather it is due to Arnold Boone to say he only asked question, the reply to which he said would, he had o doubt, set right a report Friends had heard, and He has since been quite friendly to us.

On 4th day after meeting we went to Dr. Plummer's, by previous invitation from his wife, who was formerly an intimate and loved acquaintance. Lucretia was then and had been all day suffering from indisposition and wished to consult the Doctor He was not at dinner, being engaged in his profession. After some time he came in, when Lucretia told him how she had been, and was, and if he could cure her she would willingly pay him as much as she would pay an Anti-Slavery lecturer, but that she did not know that she would follow all his prescriptions, as she was pretty independent. He sat very still, looked very sober, and I thought was considering. lous voice, \*Lucretia, however my disposition might lead me to extend kindness and hospitality to my offends, and the strength of the control of the strength in the control of the contro what remedies to recommend.

The overseers of Whitewater Monthly Meeting are desirous of having a private interview with thee to-day, at any hour and place suitable for the occasion. Thou will therefore please to designate the time and place most agreeable to thyself. The little messenger will wait for a written reply. On behalf of men and women overseers.

JOHN V. PLUMMER,

"Whan this note was brought, my wife was lying down. I consulted her and returned the following answer:"

a just discrimination between the dead wars. That was a war of National defence, required for the vindication of the National rights and honour, and demandant wars."

My wife is now lying down, but will see any one who may wish to call on her at or after 4 o'clock, as friends. If as overseers of Whitewater Monthly Meeting, she declines seeing them, not considering herself amenable to them.

J. MOTT.

Why heard no more of them?

"We heard no more of them."

I wish you could read the interesting narrations they give of visits in different places, and how the people met with them and heard gladly the words they uttered, but I must conclude with the closing sentence. "The comforts of our own home never seemed more delightful and desirable, and we can with a hearty good will welcome many under our roof who have extended to us such unmeasured kindness. None stand higher and brighter in our remembrance than our dear friends at Green Plain, to whom our love flows in the fullness of Gospel fellowship."

I will remark that as these letters were not writting the properties of the war, and its great object, as announced at the time, was, "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights," against the intolerable, and oppressive acts of British power on the ocean. The justice of the war, far from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, lowship."

I will remark that as these letters were not writ-ten for the public eye, if there is any part published which should not have been, the weight of censure their duty to have given to it their hear-

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

At the Mass Meeting in Lexington, (Ky.) on Saturday, November 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. Clay rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

or any ambitious oratorical dis-

ty from the perils and dangers which surround if I have come here with no purpose to attempt to make a fine speech, or any ambitious oratorical disciplinary. I have brought with me no rhetorical bout quest to throw into this assemblage. In the circle of the year Autumn has come, and the season of flowers has passed away. In the progress of years, my Spring-time has gone by, and I too am in the Autumn of life, and feel the frost of old Age. My desire and an are, to address you earnestly, calmly, seriously, and plainly, upon the grave and momentous subjects which have brought us together. And I am most solicitous that not a solitary word may fall from me offensive to any party or person in the whole extent of the Union.

War, pestilence, and famine, by the common consent of mankind, are the three greatest calamities which ean befall our species; and War, as the most direful, justly stands foremost and in front. Pestilence and Famine, no doubt for wise, although in servative purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience and Famine, no doubt for wise, although in servative purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience and Famine, no doubt for wise, although in servative and the purposes, are inflictions of Providence, to which it is our duty, therefore, to bow with obedience and famine, no doubt for wise, although in servative and the providence of the party work of our own hands, and whatever the wolld and the providence of the party work of our own hands, and whatever the wolld and the providence of the party whose arms and the providence of the party whose arms have been everywhere and of the party whose arms have been everywhere and of the party whose arms have been everywhere and of the party whose arms have been everywhere and of the party whose arms have been everywhere and of the party whose arms have been everywhere and of the party whose arms have been everywhere and of the party whose arms have been

the Doctor to say he offered to send Lucretia home in his carriage. The Doctor we are told says he felt great peace in being thus faithful. If such exhibitions of bigorry and intolerance and cruelty are evidences of Christianity, I desire to be a heathen. He is a tyrant, and if he had power would use it unmercifully. I told him the next day I considered his conduct unfeeling and cruel. He said he could now receive us at his house freely, but he will not soon have that pleasure."

I will take occasion here to add that up to this hour, I have never known a member of Indiana Yearly Meeting to assert that the revising committee committed that outrage upon us. Lucretia adds after a warm expression of love for dear friends here, "Ruth Tomlinson has been a friend in need to us. She felt it right to sit with us when that posse of Elders came to advise us to go home—she spoke her mind to them freely. She also rose in the select meeting on 4th day, after they denounced me, and said, "The prophets of the Lord have al ways been persecuted." Margaret Hutton, the clerk, has not taken Ruth's name on any appointment though offered more than once." (This is the old game you perceive.) "Do hold conferences and reform meetings. Yours for unlimited freedom.

L. M."

The following extracts are from the second letter, and the commencement of the war to be the commencement of the war to be provided the produced in the prophets of the Lord have all ways been prevented. But, instand the prophets of the Lord have all ways been prevented. But, instand the prophets of the Lord have all ways been prevented. But, instand the prophets of the Lord have all ways been prevented. But, instand the prophets of the Lord have all ways been prevented. But, instand the prophets of the Lord have all ways been prevented. But, instand the prophets of the care to commence and to plant them, in a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, withing the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was to be the object of M

The following extracts are from the second letter, dated 10th mo. 20, 1847. "Third day morning after we returned to Richmond from Newport, soon after reaching there a lad called at Charles Starr's to inquire if we had got bac a finding we had he soon brought the following note addressed to my wife:

The overseers of Whitewater Monthly Machine are the content of the various content of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, alter struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have

deral party, during the last British War, tion of the present war, and prevented a just discrimination between the two

must fall upon me, and right cheerfully will I bear ty co-operation. But the mass of them it. Yours in the labour of uncovering the hidden thwart it, to discourage loans and enorks of darkness. neral Government to march the militia beyond our limits, and to hold a Hart-ford Convention, which, whatever were its real objects, bore the aspect of seeking a dissolution of the Union itself.— They lost, and justly lost, the public confidence. But has not an apprehension of a similar fate, in a state of a case

Here I would remark that in the separation among Friends in '28, the body termed Hicksites, believed the system of disownment practiced by the Orthodox to be ecclesiastical tyranny, yet they cheerfully allowed all minors to retain membership. In eighteen years this portion of the body assumes all who will not bow to its dictation, but thrusts the innocent children out of the pale of their church. It is an old Grecian proverb, "Whom the gods intend to destroy they first make blind."

The letter proceeds:—"I will now give you an account of their bigotry, and an attempt of a few individuals to prevent our attending the Yearly Meeting. On first day morning five Friends called to see us, Amos Cook, Arnold Boone, Solomon Swiggett and wife, and Margaret Hutton. An interview took place in the parlour, a good many others present, and wife, and Margaret Hutton. An interview took place in the parlour, a good many others present, and afford a small assistance in delivering our country from the periloss of the wind afford a small assistance in delivering our country to the order of the Society, and thought we had better return home in the Society, and thought we had better return home.

attainm (1-t of these purposes. In the instance of the act war with Great Britain, the act of Congress by which it was declared was preceded by a mealage of President Madisen enumerating the wings and injuries of which we complained against Great Britain. That message, therefore, and without it the well known objects of the far, which was a war purely of defence, rendered it unnecessary that Congress should particularize, in the act, the specific objects forg-hich it was proclaimed The whole werld kings that it was a war waged for Free Trade and Sailor's Rights.

It may be urn at that the President and Senate possess the kreaty-making power, without any express limitation as to its exercise; that the natural arthordinary termination of a war is by, a treaty of peace; and therefore, that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the timaty-making power, without limitation that the Congress.

dangers and misfortunes which could befal this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mourful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alexander, Casar, and Napoleon. The first, after ruining a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there was no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and ignoble death. His lieutenants quarreled and warred with each other as to the spells of his victories, and finally lost them all. Casar, after conquering Gaul, returned with his trumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalla, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But flome ceased to be free. War and conquest had energed and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a isng line of emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most exerationish that most extragriduary man, perhaps, in all history, after sabigasting all continental Europe, occupying almost all its capitals—seriously threatening, according to M. Thiers, proud Albion itself—and decking the brows of various members of his family with crowns torn from the heads of other monarchs, lived to behold his own dear France itself in possession of his enemies, and was made himself a wretched captive, and far removed frem country, family, and friends, breathed his last on the distant and inhospitable rock of St. Helena. The Alps and the Rhine had been claimed as the natural boundaries of France, but even these could not be secured in the treaties to which she was reduced to submit. Do you believe that the people of Macedon or Greece, of Rome, or of France, were benefited, individually or collectively, by the triumphs of their Captains? Their sad lot was immense sacrifice of life, heavy and intolerable burdens, and the ultimate loss of liberty itself.

That the power of the United States is competent to the conques

pled chieftain, to return to their country and

the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations and conditions shall enter into such a treaty. But it is not more true that the President and Senate possess the trainty-making power, without initiation, that the Congress possess the warmaking power, without restriction. These two powers the object to be so interpreted as to reconcile the own with the other; and, in expounding the Constitution, we ought to keep constantly in size the native and structure. The content of the President and structure and the content of the President and structure. The content of the President and structure and the president and structure and the president and the structure and the president and the structure and the president and the structure and the

bepartment of State), commonly called reciprocity treaties, concluded under all the Presidents from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And when, with regard to commercial treaties, egotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they conflict with unrepealed statues, it has been every decreased of the conflict of the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. In the execution of those treaties. In the execution of those treaties. In the execution of the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. In the execution of those treaties. In the execution of the present time, that the passage of acts of Congress is not provided the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the seem and fellow citizens, with entire confidences, that Congress has he right, either at the beginning or during the presecution of any war, it confidenced, or at this memer to any the process of the object and purposes for which it was proclaimed, therefore, Mr. President and fellow citizens, with entire confidences, that the present of the suppose to be interested in the long of the confidence, that the present of the confidence, that the present of the present the vary of the whole begin to make the present of the present the vary of the whole longer presented. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the prosocutor of any war, it is the present the vary of the whole the present the vary of the whole the present the vary of the present the pre We would have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other Parties, which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular views and purposes, and reproaching the other with thwarting and disappointing them. The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably form a separate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a state of things could not long endure. Those whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could nover be permanently and harmoniously united together.

Observer.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the existing Union of our States? I four population was too dense for our territory, and there was a Union of our States? If our population was too dense for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for an attempt to enlarge our dominions. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our glerlous country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the frozen regions of the British Provinces, it stretches thousands of miles along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gulf, until it almost reaches the Tropics. It extends to the Paoifis Ocean, berders on these great inland seas, the Lakes, which separate us from the possessions of Gt. Britain, and it embraces the great father of rivers, from its uppermost source to the Balize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rocky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of almost all the productions of the earth, except tea and coffee and the spices, and it includes every variety of climate, which the heart could wish redeire. We have more than ten thousand millions of acres of waste and unsettled lands, enough for the subsistence of ten or twenty times our present population. Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good things for such a vast and bountiful land? Is stinot the hight of ingratitude to Him, to seek, by war and conquest, indulging in a spirit of dispacity, to acquire other lands, the higmes and habitations of a large portion of the comment of the pursue the object of such a conquest, beside mortgaging the revenue and resources of this country for ages to come, in the form of an

sue the object of such a conquest, beside mortgaging the revenue and resources of this sountry for ages to come, in the form of an enormous National Debt, by an assumption of the sixty or seventy million of the National Debt of Mexico. For I take it that nething is more certain than that; if we obtain voluntarily or by conquest, a foreign nation, we acquire it with all the enoumbrances attached to it. In my humble opinion, we are now bound, in honor and morality, to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound, by the same obligations, to pay the debt of Mexico if it were amnexed to the United States.

Of the possessions which appertain te man, in his collective or individual, or can the state of an unsullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly in society when attached to an individual, nor can the exaggerated or too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose or are indifferent to it become just objects of contempt and scorn. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history, none exceed in enormity that of the dimemberment and partition of Poland by the Continental Powers-Russis, Austria and Prussia. Ages may pass away, and centuries roll around, but as long as human records endure, all mankind will unite in executing the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhelming force, and the unfortunate existence of statal dissensiens and divisions in the bosom or Poland. Let us avoid affixing to our name and national character a similar, if not a worse stigma. I am afraid that we de not now stand well in the opinion of other parts of Christendom. Re-

All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us in the presecution of the present war, as being actuated by a spirit of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinion. Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice. In the elevated station which we hold, we can safely afford to practice the God-like virtues of mederation and magnanimity. The long series of glorious triumphs, achieved by our gallant commanders and their brave armies, unattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the least danger of tarnishing the national honor, in disinterestedly bolding out the olive branch of peace. We want not the mines, the mountains the mocasses, and the sterile lands of Moxiso. Te her the loss of them would be hamiliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and mortification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, probably disunion. Let, therefore, the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one I desire te see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their heart upon the acquisition of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper Califernia. To us, as a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Mexico, which can never be a great maritime power, it might prove

But, it will be repeated, are we to nave no indemnity for the expenses of the war ?--Mexico is utterly unable to make us any pecuniary indemnity, if the justice of the war on our part entitled us to demand it. Her country has been laid waste, her cities burned to recurring the purposes her many search and the property of the pro

our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my intention to present for your consideration, at the conclusion of this address, one proposes in your behalf and mine, te disavow, in the most positive manner, any desire, on eur part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of introducing slavery into it—I do not know that any citizen of the United States entertains such a wish. But such a motive has often been imputed to the Slave States, and I therefore think incessary to notice it on this occasion. My opinions on the subject of slavery are well known. They have the merit, if it be one, of consistency, uniformity, and long duration. I have ever regarded slavery as a great evil, a wrong, for the present, I fear, an irremediable wrong to its unfortunate victims. I should rejoice if not a single slave breathed the air or was within the limits of our country. But here they are, to be dealt with as well as we can, with a due consideration of all circumstances affecting the security, safety and happiness of both races. Every State has the supreme, nncontrolled and exclusive power to decide for itself whether elavery shall cease or continue within its limits, without any exterior intervention from any quarter. In States, where the slaves outnumber the whites, as is the case with several, the blacks could not be emancipated and invested with all the rights of freemen, without becoming the governing races in those States.

Collisions and conflicts, between the two races, would be inevitable, and, after shocking our country.

Among the resolutions, which it is my in-

ces, would be inevitable, and, after shocking seems of rapine and carnage, the extinction or expulsion of the blacks would certainly take place. In the State of Kentucky, near fifty years ago, I thought the proportion of alaves, in comparison with the whites, was so incomsiderable that we might safely adopt a inconsiderable that we might safely adopt a system of gradual emancipation that would ultimately eradicate this evil in our state. That system was totally differently from the immediate abolition of rilavery, for which the party of the Abolitionists of the present day contend. Whether they have intended or not, it is my calm and deliberate belief, that they have done incalculable mischief even to the very cause which they essoused, to say nothing of the discord which has been produced between different parts of the Union. According to the system we attempted near the close of the last century, all slaves in being were to remain such, but all who might be born subsequent to a specified day, were to become free at the age of twenty-eight, and during their service were to be taught to read write and cypher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate write and cypher. Thus, instead of being thrown upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, as would be the case by immediate emancipation, they would have ontered upon the possession of their freedom, capable in seme degree, of enjoying it. After a hard struggle, the system was defeated, and I research its record for the community of the comm gret it extremely, for if it had then been abopted, our State would be now nearly rid of that

reproach.

Since that epoch, a scheme of unmixed benevolence has sprung up, which, if it had existed at that time, would have obviated one of the greatest objections, which was made to gradual emancipation, which was the continuance of the emancipated slaves to abide among us. That scheme is the American Colonization Sonitat. About twenty-eight years ago us. That scheme is the American Colonization Society. About twenty-eight years ago
a few individuals, myself among them, met
together in the city of Washington, and laid
the foundation of that Society. It has gone
on amid extraordinary difficulties and trials,
sustaining itself almost entirely by spontaneous contributions, from individual benevolence, without searcely any aid from Government. The Colonies, planted under its auspices, are now well established communities.
They have made successful war in repelling
attacks and invasions by their barbarous and
savage neighbors. They have made treaties,
annexed territories to their dominion, and are

savage neighbors. They have made treaties, annoxed territories to their dominion, and are blessed with a free representative government. I recently read a message, from one of their Governers to their Legislature, which, in point of composition, and in careful attention to the public affairs of their Republic, would compare advantageously with the Messages of the Governors of our own States. I am not very superstitious, but I do solemnly believe that these Colonies are blest with the smiles of Provideace, and if we may dare attempt penetrating the veil, by which he conceals his all-wise dispensations from mortal eyes, that he designs that Africa shall be the refuge and the home of the descendants of its sons and daughters, torn and dragged from their native and by lawless violence.

It is a philanthropic and consoling reflection that the moral and physical condition of the African race in the United States, even in a state of slavery, is far better than it would have been if their ancesters had never been brought from their native land. And if it should be the decree of the Great Ruler of the Universe that their descendants shall be made instruments in His hands in the establishment of Civilization and the Christian Religion throughout Africa, our regrets, on account of the original wrong, will be greatly mitigated. It may be argued that, in admitting the injustice of Slavery, I admit the necessity of an instantaneous reparation of that injustice. Unfortunately, however, it is not always safe, practicable or possible, in the great movements of States and public affairs of nations, to remedy or repair the infliction of previous injustice. In the inception of it, we may oppose and denounce it, by our most stremous exertions; but, after its consummation, there is often no either alternative left us but to deployed its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only its perpetration, and to acquiesce as the only

alternative, in its existence, as a less evil than the frightful consequences which might ensue from the vain endeavour to repair it. Slavery is one of those unfortunate instances. The evil of it was indicted upon us, by the parent country of Great Britain against all the entreaties and remonstrances of the colonies. And here it is among and amid us, and we must dispose of it as best we can under all the circumstances which surround us. It continued, by the importation of slaves from Africa, in spite of colonial resistance, for a period of more than a century and a half, and it may require as equal or longer lapse of time before our country is entirely rid of the evil.

And in the meantime, mod-ration, prudence and discretion among ourselves, under Providence may be all necessars to accomplish our ultimate deliverance from it. Examples of similar infliction of irreparable national evil and injustice might be multipled to an indefinite extent. The case of the Annexation of Texas to the United States is arccent and obvious one which, if it were wrong, cannot now be repaired. Texas is now an integral part of our Union, with its own voluntary consent. Many of us opposed the Annexation with honest zeal and most carnest exertions. But who would not think of perpetrating the folly of casting Texas out of the Confederacy and throwing her back upon her own dependence, or into the arms of Mexico! Who would now seek to divorce her from this Union? The Creeks and the Cherokes indians were, by the most unexceptionable means, driven from their sountry, and transported beyond the Mississippi river. Their lands have been fairly purchased and occupied by inhabitants of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Who would now conceive the flagrant injustice of expelling those inhabitants and requering the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under volor of repairing original injustice of expelling those inhabitants and requering the Indian country to the Cherokees and Creeks, under volor of repairing original injustice

spanious currency. Stem necessity has prerepented the reparation of that great national
injustice.

But I forbear, I will no longer trespass upon your patience or further tax my own voice
impaired by a speech of more than three hours
duration, which professional duty required me
to make only a few days ago. If I have been
at all successful in the exposition of the views
and opinions which I entertain I have shown:
Is. That the present War was brought
about by the annexation of Texas and the subsequent order of the President, without the
previous consent and authority of Congress.

2d. That the President, being unenlightendand uninstructed, by any public declaration
of Congress, as to objects for which it ought
to be prosecuted, in the conduct of it is, necessarily left to his own sonse of what the national interests and honor may require.

3d. That the whole war-making power of
the nation, as to motives, causes and objects,
is confined by the Constitution to the discretion and judgment of Congress.

4th. That it is, therefore, the right of Congress, at the commencement or during the
progress of any War, to declare for what ob-

jects and purposes the war ought to be waged and presecuted.

5th. That it is the right and duty of Congress to announce to the Nation for what objects the present War shall be longer continued; that it is the duty of the President, in the exercise of all his official functions, to conform to and carry out this declared will of Congress, by the exercise, if necessary, of all the high powers with which he is clothed; and that, if he fail or refuse to do so, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to arrest the further progress of the war by the most effectual means in its power.

Let Congress announce to the Nation the objects for which this war feball be further protracted, and public inquietude will no long-

6th. That it seems to me that it is the duty of our country, as well on the score of my rather and magnanimity, as with the avoiding discord and discontent at home, a betain from seehing to conquer and annex to the United tates, Mexico, or any part of it; and especiality to disabuse the public mind in any quarter of the Union of the impression, if it anywhere exists, that a desire for conquest is cherished for the purpose of propagating or extending slavery.

I have embodied, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, the sentiments and onin-

fellow-citizens, the sentiments and opin-ions which I have endeavoured to explain and enforce in a series of resolutions, which I beg now to submit to your consideration and judgment. They are

the following:

1. Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America and the United States of the Republic of Mexico. mer; and that the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two Republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi to a point opposite to Matamoros, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within territory claimed by both Republics, but then under the jurisdiction of that of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; and that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or even any consultation with it, although it was in session: but that Connized the war thus brought into exist ence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2. Resolved, That, in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress, of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, of the U. States, is left to the guidance of his own judg-ment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honour

and interest of the nation to require.

3. Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, Congress, beand grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the full and complete war-making power of the United States; and, so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes, and objects of any war, when it progress of its existence.

4. Resolved, As the farther opinion of this meeting, that it is the right and duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purposes and objects
the existing war ought to be farther prosecuted; that it is the duty of the Pre sident, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and that, if, after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeaand military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and, in defiance of its authority, should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and ty of Congress to adopt the most efficaous measures to arrest the farther promple provision for the honour, the safety, and security of our armies in Mexico, n every contingency. And, if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a

United States of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of

7. Resolved, That we do, positively and emphati- Free Trade with India-Great Meeting in Londoncally, disclaim and disavow any wish or desire, on our part, to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating Slavery, or of introducing slaves from the United States, into such forms.

Trade with India—Great Meeting in London—Speech of George Thompson.

We mentioned, in last week's paper, having received by the Acadia a copy of the London Mercury of Octo-

lates the following address to the French Parliament, from the last number of the "Annals of the African Society."

GENTLEMEN: -Although women should not take by six hundred thousand women, was presented pel, or in charity for the unfortunate. Permit us, then, to raise our voice in behalf of the

slave, and especially of the female slave of our colonies; for if man is miserable in a state of Slavery, woman is more so. She has lost all that constituted the dignity of her sex, and it is hardly possible to accord to her the name of woman; a name which you have learned to respect, Gentlemen, in the person of your mothers, your wives, your daughters, and your sisters. Nothing is more sad to rehearse, than the history of the life of a negress in our colonies; and we are compelled to soften some of the traits for their countrymen at home, and their fellow-subjects to be able for a few moments to contemplate it.

As soon as the young girl is able to participate in becomes a Christian, he ought to be liberated; or rather he already is, because he has a conscience.

expose her to the most painful outrages. We would not raise the veil which covers the horrid picture.— The deeds which are committed without shame and very in the West India Islands. without restraint in our colonies, thought shudders The British India Society was formed in 1839. Its masters of the resources of a country which is the na are the inevitable consequence of the right of pronothing which belongs to her, whatever restrictions distinguished advocates of the Anti-Slavey cause. are established by the legislator. We will say yet Phillips on that occasion offered the following resolutions forther, that this young girl, made subservient to the

woman after that of Christian, this young gir can never bear. they are slaves? In other words, what is a woman who belongs to her master rather than to her husband? And what are the children, who are not the hand? And what are the children, who are not the ful extinction of Transatlantic Slavery." father's, but under the good pleasure of the planter whose property he himself is? We have the most whose property he himself is? We have the most entire conviction, Gentlemen, that when France introduced into her laws the words, the marriage of slaves, she wrote an impossibility and nonsense.

The agitation of the question of justice to India, however, yielded precedence to the Anti-Corn Law movement. But a solemn covenant, it is said, was entered into, be-There was a generous thought; but it must necessarily end in cruel mockery.

in another condition is the dearest and most precious triumphantly carried through, and the other is now re gift, is converted for the slave into a new source of commenced. One cogent reason why the present move happy ones been known to stifle at their birth the beings whom they would spare the burden of a life agitation, is the return of Geo. Thompson to Parliament.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1847.

ign territory.

8. Resolved, That we invite our fellow-citizens of don, of which, and its object, we proceed to give some ber 30th, containing a report of a great meeting in Lonthe United States, who are anxious for the restora-tion of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war

pushed with the same vigour as that great cause, the this country, cannot be overrated. The people of Great PETITION OF THE LADIES OF PARIS FOR THE Britain, when thoroughly aroused to the necessity of any measure, spare neither time nor money to gain the ob any part in political affairs, they are permitted, with- ject in view, and with so able an advocate of this cause, out doubt, to interest themselves in a question of as George Thompson in Parliament, and zealous and ac-religion and humanity. In England a petition sign-tive backers out of it, we may expect the happiest reto Queen Victoria, to hasten the day for the complete emancipation of the blacks; we would not be behind our English sisters; we would not yield to to the Abolitionists of this country, have needed some tanthem either in devotion to the holy laws of the Gos- gible point to present to their own countrymen to arouse them to greater activity in the slaves' behalf. We shall be disappointed if they do not find it in the question of Free Trade with India.

The object of this movement is the amelioration of the wretched condition of the population of India, by deveoping the great resources of that country. An appeal is nerein made not only to the humanity of the people of Great Britain, but to their interests also; if, indeed, we of the facts which he should present to his audience: abroad, is so intimately connected with the interests of As soon as the young girl is able to participate in the labours of the plantation, she is conducted there under the whip of the overseer, who spares her no more than he does the others. There is no pity, there is no respect for the childhood of the female production of the raw material of cotton alone, for which sex; and that, notwithstanding childhood was deemed worthy of respect even among the heathen. The best which it can hope is to be given as a plaything to the children of the master, and to serve their captices; happy in the profound abasement, to enjoy and increasing, in various ways, the productive powers the lot of a domestic animal. This young girl re-ceives neither moral nor religious instruction.— France has ordained, it is true, that religion shall be seriously taught to the children of slaves; but she has never been obeyed. More than one hundred and sixty years have passed since the first articles of the Black Code were trodden under foot, of the value of Slavery, if she will not be ready, at once, dred and sixty years have passed since the first artiless of the Black Code were trodden under foot,
according to the confession of the planters themselves, who make the violation of the law the means
of postponing every measure for emancipation. The
new ordinances have changed nothing; for the
strength of circumstances is stronger than the will
strength of circumstances is stronger than the material system, we may, at least, the lefenseties of the stating all the relation that the same price would have been, by pointing to the beautiful fabrics of India.

Fifty years ago, the export of piece goods from Calcutta
the slaves, that the maters, to save temserves,
there then were, that the masters, to save themselves.

In the region the the satisfication and the same price would have been, by pointing to the beautiful fabrics of India.

Fifty years ago, the export of piece goods from Calcutta
the slaves they possessed at liberty. (hear.)—
How stood matters in England at this period? Prior to red be a staple culture. Adding the value of Slavery, if she will not be ready, at once, from run, deliberated upon the propriety of setting all the relations that the same price would have been, by pointing to the beautiful fabrics of India.

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How stood matters in England at this period? Prior to red be a staple culture. Adding the value of Slavery, if she will not be ready, at once, from run, deliberated upon the propriety of setting all the relations that the same price would have been, by pointing to the beautiful fabrics of India.

Fifty years ago, the export of piece goods from Calcuta.

How stood matters in England to the volution of the lead met of the countrie of the legislator. Between Christianity and Slavery no concord is possible. When the child of the negro concord is possible. When the child of the negro flat is now silent, and the grass is growing in its streets. In the most of the same no concord is possible. When the child of the negro flat is now silent, and the grass is growing in its streets. In the most of the trade. Great was the outery when the colons, with the hum of its inous and so looms, and was celebrated, part of the trade. Great was the outery when the colons, with the hum of its inous and so looms, and was celebrated. In London and Livers would nave been in London wou oconcord is possible. When the child of the negro oconcord is possible, and the grass is growing in its streets, and the grass is growing in a vain word; and her soul, of which her master has roughly an overstock in the market, when a new imperation of the cultivation of his plantation, is as though it were not. The unhappy child grows up, always bending under the yoke, expiating the least fault by the shameful punishment of the lash. Withalways bending under the yoke, explaining the least fault by the shameful punishment of the lash. Without support for the present, and without hope for the cause would produce the same result upon the Foreign future, she grows up, alas! and years do nothing but Slave Trade, and Slavery in Brazil. An increased proNow behold the revivifying effect of this new branch of Now behold the revivifying effect of this new branch of Now behold the revivifying effect of this new branch of Now behold the revivifying effect of this new branch of

to approach. You know them, Gentlemen; the first and only Anniversary was held in 1840, immediately whole world testifies to them; the planters even boast of them. We will only say these immoralities from this country went in search of, but never found. Periment had been made on the shores of South Care street the provided the provided the provided to meet the growing demand. At some of the right of provided the p perty in man. In the colonies as in the East, a fe- That meeting was addressed by O'Connell, Geo. Thompmale who is bought and paid for, a female slave, has son, Garrison, Joseph Pease, Wendell Phillips, and other

s of her master, is often liable to excite the "That the development of the resources of British Injealous passions of her mistress; so that doubly unfortunate, she can neither protect herself from being debased, nor from being abused for her debasement. The name of wife the most dissification the people of the British West Indies and on those of the United States of America; on the form enterprise and capital were embased. The name of wife the most dissification the supplying the deficient quantity of enterprise and capital were embased. The name of wife, the most dignified and holy r woman after that of Christian, this young girl for the consumption of England and thereby confirming What is marriage to them, whilst time so the solutary effects of the act of Emancips tion; and on the latter by enabling the free grown cotton of Todia successfully to compete with the cotton of to the natural and peace

tween the leading men of both movements, that their efforts should be united upon the former, when the latter A female slave becomes a mother: that which, had been brought to a successful issue. One cause has been bitterness and grief; and how often have these unment is deemed an auspicious one for resuming the

interior to the coast, or, expiring in the middle passage, are thrown into the deep; or living to reach the port, are sold in the slave-market, to be worked to death on the coffee and sugar plantations of Cuba and Brazil. The state in the staple article of our manufactures, the United States have been comparatively inattentive to the coffee and sugar plantations of Cuba and Brazil. The state in the staple article of our manufactures, the United States have been comparatively inattentive to the coffee and sugar plantations of Cuba and Brazil. The state in the staple article of our manufactures, the United States have been comparatively inattentive to the coffee and sugar plantations of Cuba and Brazil. The state in the staple article of our manufactures, the United States have been comparatively inattentive to the coffee and sugar plantations of Cuba and Brazil. The state in the staple article of our manufactures, the United States have been comparatively instituted to the compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of compelled by the Company to abandon the cultivation of the performence of Mr. Warden, now therefore greatly enriched their slaveholding neighbours, by becoming customers for the articles raised on their slaveholding neighbours, by becoming customers for the articles raised on their slaveholding neighbours, by becoming customers for the articles raised on their slaveholding neighbours, by becoming customers for the articles raised on their slaveholdin on, of which, and its object, we proceed to give some interesting war an animal tax less of the existing war as a consequence of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the blessings of peace, or, if the existing war as a consequence of the supply of any observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, that I do not underrate the value and necessify observe, tha peration of the men who so speedily and triumphantly carried the abolition of the Corn Laws, and should this be pushed with the same vigour as that great cause, the importance of its influence upon the system of Slavery in this country, cannot be overrated. The people of Great Britain, when thoroughly aroused to the necessity of any measure, spare neither time nor money to gain the object in view, and with so able an advocate of this cause of the salver time of the whole progress are arrayed in the said, "the key which has shot the bolt upon him in has obtained in the East, have been convinced that it was eminently practicable, by one and the same peaceful process, to achieve a greater triumph in the cause of freedom and humanity, increasing, and oppressed slave and confer more extensive and permanent blessings, of a temporal nature, on the world, than were ever before placed within the limits of human power and human accountry, cannot be overrated. The people of Great Britain has obtained in the East, have been convinced that it was eminently practicable, by one and the same is £5 12s.; being 16s per acre. United States and other continuance of the same peaceful process, to achieve a greater triumph in the cause of freedom and humanity, increasing, and oppressed slave per cent. one than its value at Dharwar, will sellout, and to moisten with his unpitied tears." He proceded:

1 1s. from which, if we deduct 16s. we have scarcely and the whole produce at the whole produce and the same is £5 12s.; being 16s per acre.

2 1s. from which, if we deduct 16s. we have scarcely and to moisten which has shot the bolt upon him in have been convinced that it was online at a triumph in the cause of freedom and other very fabrics which have been woven from the fruits of the earth, which he is kept a slave to till by his unpaid and confer more extensive and oppressed slave per cent. or the whole produce at the action, it is prison-house; nay, our persons are arrayed in the land tax on the same is £5 12s.; being 16s per acre. natchless Asiatic empire, the means of utterly abolishing richness, the beaute African slave trade; of giving freedom to every slave the islands and on the continent of America; of raisng from depression and ruin millions of her conquered Hindoo subjects; and of augmenting indefinitely her ome manufacturing, trading, and maratime prosperity

race, and the horrors and atrocities of the Slave-Trade. are founded upon the desire to realize the profits arising rom the growth and sale of sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, and tobacco, and that Slavery would cease, when the demand for these-from Slave-Countries-should cease. he proceeded, after complimenting the chairman as to the author of a Pamphlet upon which he depended for many

Seventy years ago, the colonies of America struck : decisive blow for political freedom and national independence. After a bloody struggle, they achieved their ob ject; they saw the last of the King's troops quit their shores; and, under a general government of their own, and a Constitution adopted in a Congress of the States, became the "United States of America." The early setbecame the "United States of America." The early set-lers of Virginia had introduced negro slaves for the cultivation of their plantations, and before the declara-tion of independence slavery had extended itself over the whole of the colonies. On the separation of the States from the mother country, the Northern and Eastern re-publics gave liberty to their slaves. The Constitution adopted by the States gave no power to the federal gov-ernment to abolish slavery: and the Southern States still ntinued to maintain the system. The principal exports there then were, that the masters, to save themselves Now behold the revivifying effect of this new branch o duction of sugars would have a similar effect upon Sla-very in the West India Islands.

Now benout the revivilying effects upon the system of Slavery in the English manufacture upon the system of Slavery in the United States of America. The East India Company were home of the cotton plant. For reasons which I shall not ow particularize, they had not brought to this island a An exto cultivate a few cotton trees from seeds introduced fro a single bag of this cotton was landed on the wharf at Liverpool. That was a fatal day for the cause of hu-The sample was approved, and orders were man liberty. ven to send all of the same quality that could be raised. ime, however, was wanting; and, therefore, in 1786, rica was only 900 pounds. In England, ingenuity and nterprise and capital were embarked in the manufacture mitable in its extent. The race thus commenced has

ontinued down to the present hour.

In 1760 Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny Arkwright soon after introduced the spinning-frame on, in 1779, combined the two and called it the ented the power-loom. Sixty years only have elapsed nee this career on the part of these two great countries begun. At home, contemporaneously with the ever-increasing consumption of cotton goods by our own ople, the export of cotton goods has people, the export of cotton goods has advanced, until it has exceeded the mighty value of £25,000,000 of the East India Company toward the native population of India. "Did time permit," says Mr. Thompson, the entire exports of the United Kingdom. Not less than £70,000,000 of the British capital is invested in the cotton trade of this country; more than two millions of our mencement of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the manufacture of cotton goods in the content of the content ton trade of this country; more than two millions of our population depend on this trade for employment; and consequently for the means of subsistence (hear.) "The truth is," says the able editor of the Economist, "that there is anything areas for the means of subsistence (hear.) that there is anything areas for the means of subsistence (hear.) that there is anything areas for the means of subsistence (hear.) that there is anything areas for the means of subsistence (hear.) and subsistence (hear.) the means of subsistence (hear.) the means of subsistence (hear.) are the means of subsistence (hear.) the means of subsistence (hear.) the means of subsistence (hear.) are the means of subsistence (hear.) the means of subsistence (hear.) are the means of subsistence (hear.) the means of subsistence (hear.) are the means of subsistence (hear.) are the means of subsistence (hear.) the means of subsistence (hear.) are the means of

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

"Let me proceed to show you how far this magnificen

realm, thus subject, through all the millions of its popu-lation, and all its diversified regions of fertility and beauty, to the absolute dominion of this island, is able to supply the articles now procured from those doleful abodes Passing to the origin of negro slavery, and asserting Slavery, where every wind that blows gathers up the sighs that the enslavement of seven millions of the African of bleeding broken hearts:—

"Where laughter is not mirth, nor thought the mind, Nor words a language, nor even men mankind." hose scenes of desolation and slaughter-Where the vultures and vampyres of Mammon reson Where Columbia exultingly drains

Her life-blood from Africa's veins; Where the image of God is accounted so base, And the image of Cæsar set up in its place." Chose mis-named free, republican, Christian States, Whose fustian flag of freedom, waves

In mockery o'er a land of slaves (Tremendous cheering.) He confined his remarks, however, to the one article cotton. Every acre of ground in India, capable of rowing the cotton plant, he showed, is now under the ominion of the British Crown; these limits include a erritory not less in extent than all Europe south of the river Nieman, and peopled by 150,000,000 of intelligent and industrious men. Of the capacity of the soil of this extensive and fertile region to produce cotton enough for the wants of England, there can be no doubt. But it my late father's personal and practical experience through was a question in the minds of the English people, whether the natives of that country had the skill and energy continued to maintain the system. The principles of these States were to bacco and rice. So great, however, was the difficulty, as early as 1784, of finding remunerative employment for the small number of slaves

This question could not be settled now as it might once to compete with American slaves in the production .- have secured from them the production of any quantity have been, by pointing to the beautiful fabrics of India. made lead me to the conviction that the same price would with the hum of its thousands of looms, and was celebrated, pany, good East India cot gland had nurtured the system of Slavery, while she had destroyed the manufactures of India. And this result he amounts to £5,236,252. This was the excess of price charged upon the hind, appressive, and infatuated policy. The extreme Antiharged upon the blind, oppressive, and infatuated policy the East India Company. But, notwithstanding the struction of the manufactures of India, the most conlusive evidence has recently been given of the capacity of the people to produce the raw material. He referred o the experiments of the ten cotton-planters sent out from the United States by the East India Company, sof the W.I. Islands. On the 20th of January, 1785, in 1840, to teach the natives the cultivation of this plant. This measure was resorted to at the instigation of a deputation of manufacturers of Lancashire, who alarmed at the attempt in '38-9 of the late United States Bank, to monopolize the cotton crop of this country, urged the directors of the Company to resort to some mehod whereby the cotton cultivation might again be in roduced into India. The result of the experiment was, that it was made clearly manifest, and even by the testimony of the Americans themselves, that the people of India have the agricultural knowledge, the skill, and the

> If, then, in the face of a demand for cotton, which has grow cotton, free of land tax, for the people of this counfore than centripled, the supply from India has declined try, than to carry on their operations under the existing and almost ceased, and if, as Mr. Thompson makes so system. Five millions so given in 1845, would have saved the same people who would not permit Robert nearly evident, the cause of this is neither in the sterility nearly fifteen." clearly evident, the cause of this is neither in the sterility nearly fifteen," of the soil, nor the incapacity of the people, it must be ought for elsewhere. It is found in the oppressive policy speech

in the colors the matter can be evaluable to the matter, can be read for the matter can be read to the surface of the country of the matter can be read to the surface of the country of the surface of t It would be easy to demonstrate that from the com-

He strengthens it by still further and strong He strengthens it by still further and strong He strengthens and figures, which establish the fact and by arguments and figures, which establish the fact and by arguments and figures, which establish the fact and by arguments and figures, which establish the fact and by arguments and figures, which establish the fact crease their wants, and consequently open a vast market for our own manufactured products. In another address to the will abundantly demonstrate this. With these remarks the manner in which you have responded to what has been said, will receive your cordial approval. (loud cheers.)

That it has been demonstrated to this meaning the

or many years.

In Bengal, the system pursued has been, if possible, till more wretched. Under the rule of different collecors in different provinces, in some of which the Government tax was raised to thirty, and even to forty-six per
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ment tax was raised to thirty and tors in different provinces, in some of which the Govern-

will not be unheeded by the manufacturers of that coun-affect their well being and retard their prosperity."

It has been before observed that the average price of Inited Kingdom during the dear year of 1846, was 5 1-2d, per pound. The evidence adduced proves undeniably that, from the year 1785 down to the present time, the grower of Surat cotton would have been satisfied on the spot with the price of 1d. per pound, if freed from the Company's preliminary land-tax of 1 1-2d, per pound, and liberated from all interference of the revenue officers.—
"My own knowledge," says Mr. Brown, "but especially my late father's personal and practical experience through he three kinds of American Uplands in the markets of the more than half a century, lead me to affirm that a price of 1d. to 1 1-2d. per pound, paid to the native growers free from tax, would have been remuneration sufficient to of cotton which the wants of England have required during the last sixty years. All the inquiries I have amounts to £5,236,252. This was the excess of price they paid last year. But this year, owing to the short crop in the United States, the consequent rise in every market, the scarcity of food throughout Europe, and the demand for tonnage in the United States for the purpose of shipping every pound of spare food to where food was at famime prices,—in consequence of these concurrent visitations, it is computed by the *Economist* that the manufacturers will have to pay from four to five millions sterling more to the Americans for the short supply of the present year, than for the more abundant one of last.—
Their American cotton account for the two years will therefore stand thus:—

1846 .- Ordinary enhanced price paid above natural price of East India cotton 5,236,252 -Ditto ditto ditto Extraordinary enhanced price over 5,236,252 4,500,000

Excess of price paid in two years to the United States for cotton £14,972,504

"It would be better," adds Mr. Thompson, "that the manufacturers should ask the East Iudia Company to accept of five millions of pounds, subscribed to Legislatures, for the abolition of Slavery, the broad brim. experience to produce cotton, better and cheaper than the planters of this country.

Legislatures, for the abolition of Slavery, the moderate of the policy themselves, and in return suffer the natives of India to grow cotton, free of land tax, for the people of this Quakers, threatened, at the time of this Convention, to

The extracts we have made from this remarkable Purvis to belong to an Anti-Horse-Thiel society, speech we think give to our readers a remarkable him to understand, through some of their most "weighty" of the East India Company toward the native population of India. "Did time permit," says Mr. Thompson, think we do not over-rate its importance. The company toward the native population of India. "Did time permit," says Mr. Thompson, think we do not over-rate its importance. The question of free labour, when presented in such promise and godly community. The sleek, and self-sufficient phariof free labour, when presented in such magnitude, and promising such magnificent and speed records.

The question godly community. The sleek, and self-sufficient man, promising such magnificent and speed records.

Sees! Robert Purvis is, without doubt, a whitef man, pressing such magnificent and speed records. promising such magnificent and speedy results, should, and than was Jesus of Nazareth, or Paul, or Ptet; in all the we have no doubt, will be gladly agited the them was Jesus of Nazareth, or Paul, or that make the

een said, will receive, and amount approvant (tous eneers.)

"I. That it has been demonstrated to this meeting, that India, a vast British possession, populated by millions of peaceful, intelligent, and civilized British subjects, has been gifted by nature with the capacity of producing dustry of England require for the constant and profitable employment of her population, or for the supply of any of their other wants.

ing the nation's customers and producers, and of com-peting with the produce of the slave States, by reason of the burdens imposed upon their soil and industry, and by the impediment of unwise restrictions placed upon their

cent. the utter desolation of these provinces, the ruin of the Zemindars, (landowners,) and the destitution of the ryots, (cultivators,) was the necessary result.

Let us look now at the effect of this system on the price of cotton in England. The argument is one that of the new lives, and into the condition of the new lives are the new

The meeting was addressed by several other gentlemen. and another resolution was adopted as follows:

Company.

# Meeting at Byberry, Pa.

We observe by the last Freeman, the Report of a meeting at Byberry, at which the following resolution was offered by Thomas Earle, and passed. It was voted that it be published in the Standard, and we therefore copy it, though we have had no other notice, that that time, we would suggest to our friends in Pennsylvania, that petitioners, who really wish to gain the object aimed at, in such petitions as those recommended in the resolution, would present it much more directly and honestly, by asking the National and State Legislatures at once, to take measures for a dissolution of the Union. The ex-Perpetual Slavery, or Dissolution. The extreme Anti-Slavery of the North should meet them as promptly, and sternly, with Abolition or Dissolution. Slavery will not be abolished till we try-conclusions on these grounds mate, are only so many stumbling blocks in the way of the slave's cause. We copy the resolution, however, as we suppose somebody believes it to be of some consequence:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Abolition throughout the country, the extensive and diligent circulation of petitions to Congress and the State Legislatures, asking their aid for affecting such alterations of the Constitution and laws of the United States as shall abolish Slavery throughout the United States as Slavery throughout the United States as shall be stated by throughout the Union; and that the practice of petitioning be continued without intermission until the object shall be accomplished.

It is worthy of remark, that at this same Byberry, where Thomas Earle talks of petitioning Congress and the State put a member of their own Society—Rowland Johnson out of meeting for preaching against the Mexican War! Purvis to belong to an Anti-Horse-Thief Society, and gave , we think, give to our readers an insight into acter and principles of this great most of their most members, that it was a great condescension on their part,

will, my suffrage are for the man who has guided the Ship of State, hus far, through sunshine, and storm, and strife! Look at Mexico !!!"

exactly a good democratic reason for "going for Polk," warrior's strong right arm a mighty empire. Through knowledge.—B. blood, and strife, has Mexico achieved her greatness, and through blood, and strife, must she be brought low. A Life and Opinions of Julius Melbourn; with sketches of greater than Pizarro ravages in the Halls of the Montezumas. The tyrant Sant' Anna bites the dust. A free and mighty Republic has avenged the wrongs of the helpless Ingins. The glorious Stars and Stripes floats from her towers and battlements, and Liberty has found a resting-place among her swampy rancheros !"

Somebody suggested chapperels. The orator turned upon him a withering look of contempt for his impertinence.

The same modest gentleman who had before spoken, hinted something of the necessity of a Wilmot Proviso, as a protection for the Indians.

"Sir!" he proceeded, " we want no Wilmot Provisos Nothing can stop the progress of this mighty Republic. The principles of Liberty, from our example, are shakin' to their foundations the tottering tyrannies of the Old World. Can the throne of England stand much longer? No, Sir! She cherishes enemies within her own bussom. Will any one venture to say that she has ever conquered Wales? No, Sir! Will he dare to say that she has subgegated Scotland? No, Sir! Will he affirm that Irelandthat gem of the sea, and home of the brave-is a conquered province? No, Sir! Her own sons betrayed her Them people will arise in their might, and hurl to the earth the throne of England. Encouraged by our example, all over Europe, the people are preparing to achieve their freedom. The serfs of Russia are starting the as tonished nobles with the shout, that 'all men are created free and equal '-the watchword of our glorious democracy! And Germany is bidding defiance to the Pope. And Denmark --- Yes, Sir! and Denmark is --- and Switzerland, Sir !- Yes, Sir ! Switzerland is planting the Standard of Liberty upon her Alpine heights!"

As he lifted his slippers from the cricket, about to leave the boat, with a "good morning Major," to one who sat next him, on three stools and a large portion of the settee, we learned that this specimen of the "unterrified democracy " rejoiced in the title of " Colonel." He should have been, with Liberty, resting among the "rancheros" of Mexico.

### Henry Clay's Speech.

The Speech, to which we have given a large portion of this number of our paper, was received in this city on Wednesday morning of last week. We made every effort to lay it before our readers in the last Standard, or in an Extra, but the intervention of a holyday rendered it impossible to procure the amount of printing necessary to be done, without delaying the paper longer than we thought advisable. Many of our readers will, doubtless, not have seen it till they see it here, and, at any rate, it is too important a document not to be put upon record. It is, it will be seen, substantially the same as the report which we gave two weeks since.

attention of our readers the letter on our first page, from mand a ready and advantageous market. Melbourn fol-Joseph Dugdale to the Bugle. The spirit of the Lord lowed, but being without his free papers, was thrown, at has but leaky vessels in Indiana, if there are none better the instigation of the trader, into prison as a fugitive. than this Quaker Sangrado, who could not give a medical When he recovered his liberty and was enabled to trace prescription for a heretic. It is perhaps, fortunate, however, that his conscience took that view of it. We advise all Friends who may be travelling without a minute, or in the committal of any such deadly sin, to beware of committed suicide. Years afterward, however, when or in the committed suicide. Itera's alterward, nowever, when Dr. Plummer's boluses, should he be disposed to administer any. He might see the way open to help a patient out of this world's meeting more effectually than to leave him to the world's meeting more effectually than to leave him to the world's meeting for the slave trade.

He was arrested at Rio Janeiro by Gorham Parks, Ameling to the was arrested at Rio Janeiro

was, of course, very large and very enthusiastic; speeches written as it is, however, and carefully put together, by were made, and an Address and Resolutions adopted, fall of fustian talk of Liberty, Constitution-by either the narrative of Douglass or of Brown. We by either the narrative of Douglass or of Brown. We al Freedom, and National Independence. Among the fifty and odd names which appear as connected with the proceedings, in one way or another, there are two or the plain unvarnished tale of an actual slave, whose life by for a whaling voyage. There were three passengers three who are known as in favour of Liberty at home; has not been passed on a single plantation. Slavery has but there are more distinguished as the friends of a tyranny in the United States, worse than Italy ever saw in factors, who valued his reputation, would dare to invent. her worst days; others who are actually themselves the holders of human beings as chattel slaves; and more still with descriptions of interviews with public men in this who never have, and never will, give their countenance to any movement aiming at the freedom of the most opton any movement aiming at the freedom of the most opton and freedom of the most opton and the freedom of the most opton and freedom opton an pressed class in this country, till they can do so with as pressed as far off as up the Mediterranean. We fancy the Pope would be little flattered by the address and resorting the pressed as far off as up the Mediterranean. We fancy wish him a good one, for he has certainly made a very mate, and the prisoner, with Luther Toole, one of the crew, were arrested. Plunkett was sent to the United Crew, were arrested to the United Crew, which has a result of the United Crew, were arrested. readable book, but trust that before ne writes another, crew, we are arrested. The District Attorney, Thos. M. Pettit. thing of the men who composed it.

JAMES CANNINGS FULLER .- We hear with extreme regret, of the death of this good man. The slave had no warmer friend, and the cause of reform generally, no more sincere advocate. Mr. Fuller was an Englishman by birth, but from principle, a consistent republican. He lest his own country, where his wealth gave him a high social position, to reside in one where he hoped freedom meant something more than a flourish of words. He never forgot to uphold here the principles which led him to seek a home among strangers. He died at Skaneateles, on the 25th ult. after a painful illness of but a few hours' duration. His age was 54 years.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the Era says, that Isaiah Shaw, (coloured,) and Henry Shaw, (white,) charged with aiding the escape of slaves, have been acquitted. The specific charge against the latter was, that he cut an iron collar from the neck of a slave boy.

IF A number of our subscribers in Pennsylvania and parts adjacent, will find their bills enclosed in this week's paper; the amount of which they are respectfully requested to remit, by mail or otherwise, to J. M. McKim,

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—Gen. Lane, in one of his official despatches, thus describes one of those pleasant scenes which Anglo-Saxonism is enacting in Mexico, to fulfil its "manifest destiny." We think the Rev. Mr. Headley need not go back to the times of the good pastor Arnaud to find fit subjects for his new The County and now Railroad Engineer in Russia. In Poughkeepsie, on the 17th instant, at the residence of Dr. Wm. P. Gibbons, in the order of the Society of Dr. Wm. P. Gibbons, in the order of the society of Dr. Wm. P. Gibbons, in the order of the Society of Dr. Wm. P. Gibbons, in the order of the Society of Dr. Wm. P. Gibbons, in the order of Dr. Wm. P. Gibbons, in the to find fit subjects for his pen. The General says:

"Now ensued one of the most beautiful sights concessable. Every gun was served with the utmost rapidity; and the crash of the walls and roofs of houses when struck by our shot and shells, was mingled with the roar of our artiller. artillery. The bright light of the moon enabled us to direct our shots to the most thickly populated parts of the tours.

By Telegraph—Later from Mexico.

Petersburg, Va. Nov. 26,

President of the United States by a democratic convention
at San Augustine, Texas. The Tribune asks which of his
wives in the event of his election of the United States by a democratic convention
at San Augustine, Texas. The Tribune asks which of his
the Texas. the Tennessean, the Squaw, or the Texan? If the unconstitutional test of connubial fidelity is to be applied to send didates for the control of the control didates for high offices, the list to choose from will be a

habitually drawn down, with which savoury liquid he plen-for the tobacco juice, with which savoury liquid he plen-any such old fashioned morality, is treading on the toes

garl.
"Sir!" said he, "I go for Polk! Let others do as they
"Sir!" said he, "I go for Polk! Let others do as they
The illustrations are among the best examples of wood which have recently been issued by the great publishing Look at Mexicon : .

Some one ventured to suggest that the invasion of house in Cliff street. Among them are some beautiful Some one vehicles of extending Slavery, was not Mexico for the purpose of extending Slavery, was not pictures from the elegant edition of "Thompson's Sea- Razo gattly a good democratic reason for "going for Polk." sons," which has just been issued, a republication from the London illustrated edition, edited by Bolton Corney;

The Arcs of that Republic is sealed by the flat of the God of Batand some exquisitely engraved vignettes from Miss Parsand. of that Republic is sealed by the december of that country, Sir.—
tles! In 1811 I read the history of that country, Sir.—
doe's History of Louis XIV. The Catalogue is well tles! In 1811 1 reau the marched over the The haughty, and conquering Pizarro, marched over the arranged, with an index, and it contains a list of more The haughty, and condending and massacreed people, to than eight hundred distinct works published by the Hardead bodies of ner montezumas, and overthrew with the halls of the Montezumas, and overthrew with the pers, comprising books in every department of human

the Lives and Characters of Thomas Jefferson, John co Quincy Adams, John Randolph, and several other eminent American Statesmen. Edited by a late Member of Congress. Syracuse: Published by Hall & Dickson; New York: A. S. Barnes & Co: 1847.

An ex-member of Congress, the Hon. Mr. Hammond, of this State, is, we understand, not the editor merely but the author of this book. He doubts, in his preface, whether author of this book. He doubts, in his presace, whether the publishers will receive a very large share of public patronage, for a work in which neither the faults of the go two political parties are spared; in which the North is accused of base subserviency to the South; the South of unjust and tyrannical laws, and a gross violation of hu- fully Americanized. man rights; and the Church of being governed by motives of expediency. And certainly, an author who indulges in so sweeping a condemnation of the sovereign people geographically, politically, and spiritually, stands a good chance of being denounced at once as a traitor to his country, and an infidel to all religion, and of being punished in the most severe, and most American manner-a want of customers. He makes one plea, however, in miligation of punishment, which, probably, will not be disregarded—he abuses the Abolitionists. This alone will recommend him to mercy. Our chief complaint against him is, not that he abuses the Abolitionists, but that he knows so little about them. When the property of traders from Santa Fé, later dates.

I countries and most American manner—a wask each and all of you to do something,—do what you can, to hasten their deliverance. Ask your neighbours to help you. Many of them will willingly give their aid to help you. Many of them will willingly give their aid to help you. Many of them will willingly give their aid to help you. Many of them will only invite them. Prejudice is giving way. A spirit of inquiry is abroad. Freedom is gaining ground. Now is the time for effort. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson, Lewis Hayden, T. D. Hudson, that he knows so little about them. We protest, on their behalf, against the assumption that the Liberty party of this State is a fair type of the Anti-Slavery of the country, for or that Mr. Lewis Tappan, and Mr. Alvan Stewart, are its best and most distinguished representatives. The story of Julius Melbourn, which occupies about

one fourth of the book, is an ingenious web of the common incidents of a slave's life, all which might have belonged to a single individual. Some that are here related may seem to those who know little of Slavery, to border on the romantic, but we are sure, that from our own slender stock of material, we could have furnished the cort of 100 men, were passed. This train had had seathful actual occurrences, far more strange, terrible, and touching, than any of those for which he has drawn and captured many horses, without the loss of a man. on'his imagination. Melbourn, a bright mulatto, is represented as having been born a slave, of a slave-mother, and an unknown father. From the former he was parted in early childhood, by her sale to the Southwest, and he was soon after bought and adopted by a benevolent En- ington. glish woman, who gave him a good education, and at her death, a comfortable fortune. He married one of his own colour, a slave of a neighbouring planter. This planter was his friend, and had promised him the freedom of his Del, by the means of perjured witnesses, as we are in betrothed. Sudden death, induced by the bad conduct of formed, of the heinous crime of helping men from slave. a profligate son-in-law, prevented the fulfilment of the benevolent intentions of her master, and left the future wife of Melbourn at the mercy of a scoundrel. He re-It is, it will be seen, substantially the same as the report which we gave two weeks since.

It is, it will be seen, substantially the same as the report which we gave two weeks since.

It is, it will be seen, substantially the same as the report fused to sell her for a wife, or as a wife, and she was at length sold, in his absence, to a slave trader, who hurried her has borne up under all his sufferings, and even now, in his deep despair, he shows that the sufferings of his brethrea fill his mind rather than his own. He has been since resided in her family as a relation,-a deception

The larger portion of the volume before us is taken up

after a cargo of negroes.

In May they arrived at a town on the East coast, and various topics, or wished perhaps, to amuse himself by board, and the bark sailed for Brazil. They landed them little sacrifice of their ease and popularity, as in an expression of their sympathy for the struggles of the opists, he will take the trouble to ask the first Abolitionistists, he will take the trouble to ask the first Abolitionist—
who was one before '40, the date of birth—he might also ask of the
death and burial—of the Liberty party, and whether the movement ever extended beyond this State, or ever had

### nor bankrupt merchants. This Week's Paper.

FOURTH PAGE .- Poetry: The Happy Valley; The Welcome; The Gipsy Child. Miscellany: The Gospel of To-Day; Another Letter from Mr. Pinto; John Gas. pard Lavater and the Poor Widow; War; The Mosquito; Gleanings from Foreign Papers.

FIRST PAGE .- Selections : Letter from Joseph Dugdale ; Speeh of Henry Clay.

SECOND PAGE .- Petition of the Ladies of Paris for the for the Abolition of Slavery.

# Married,

At Preston, England, October 16, Francis Seymour Haden, M. D. of London, to Miss Deborah Delano, daughter of Major George Whistler, formerly of the U. S. Army, and now Railroad Engineer in Russia.

A. Wheaton, of Syracuse.

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

# foreign.

By Telegraph—Later from Mexico.

-, state that

Serious damage was also done to the surrounding coun-

being tired of war, and wishing to come under the protection of our government—Gen. Patterson coolly told the commissioner if Jarauta wished to return to Vera Cruz as a good citizen, to disperse his command and proceed there instantly, and no one would molest them, adding that he heads here.

that he should hang every guerrilla he caught.

The train was to proceed with the 5th Division Baltimore battalion.

The reported fight between Jarauta and Zenobia is

good—some fifty only sick.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 8th, states that goods forwarded to the interior, via Orizba, are no longer taxed by the Mexican authorities, showing that the guerrilla force is getting weaker.

Vera Cruz and the country around is getting wonder-

Col. Dominguez's spy company left on the 7th, with ispatches for Gen. Scott.

Gen. Taylor had not arrived at Matamoros, but would

leave Monterey on the 8th.

The health of Matamoros is improving.

It was rumoured there that the States of San Luis,
Zatecas, Durango, and one other, had declared in favour
of Paredes' monarchical scheme, and proffered him 18,000

prevent its consummation.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, 1847.

By the arrival of traders from Santa Fé, later dates from that quarter have been received. rom that quarter have been received.

Another insurrection had taken place among the Mexcans at Chihushua, and the American residents there
orced to fly to escape being massacred, leaving much of

Col. Easton was mustering a force to march against the insurgents, and a battle was shortly expected to take

their property behind.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 27. Later dates have been received from Santa Fé reaching to the 19th of October.

Col. Newby was about moving southward to avoid a

reatened rigorous winter. At Los Vegas, 12 Government wagons, with an es-

### General Etems.

A reward of \$150 is offered in Washington for the apprehension of a runaway slave, named George Wash

Another Victim .- With regret and paln, which are to deep for expression, we learn that our noble hearted brother Samuel D. Burris, has fallen into the hands of the slaveholders. He has just been convicted in Dover, during a large part of the time, to treatment which would convicted on two indictments, and sentenced upon both to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned ten months, and in default of payment. to be sold to the highest bidder, either in or out of the State, for fourteen years as a slave. Could inhuman malice go further? The slave-

Charge of being engaged in the Slave-Trade .- Yester him to the uncertain action of disease.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.—A great meeting was held in this city on Monday evening, for a public demonstration of sympathy for the Pope of Rome. The meeting of which the author has made an interesting tale. Well of which the author has made an interesting tale.

Our Consul took measures to arrest the

movement ever extended beyond this State, or ever had movement ever extended beyond this State, or ever had any advocates beside one or two he mentions, who were neither worn-out political hacks, broken-down lawyers, neither worn-out political hacks, broken-down lawyers, Congress of 1800 will not apply to a foreign vessel a special effort during the coming two months, in aid

A Runaway Slave may not be employed in Pennsylvania except under Penalty.—In the United States Circuit Court, at Pittsburgh, a penalty of \$500 has been awarded against Dr. Mitchell, of Indiana county, for enticing a slave from his master. The case was tried under the slave from his master. The case was tried under the act of Congress of 1793, and for the penalty imposed by that act. The decision in this case goes somewhat far-ther than the famous Van Zandt case of Ohio. In the ease decided at Pittsburgh there was no proof of any atcase decided at Pittsburgh there was an proof any ac-tempts on the part of Dr. M. to entice the slave away from his master. Nor was there any proved interference to prevent their return to their owners. He gave them employment, however, knowing them to be slaves, and according to the charge of the Judge, and the inference

Notes on New 3300ks.

Notes on New 3300ks.

Harpers' Mustrated Catalogue.—This is something new in the shape of a catalogue. This is something new in the shape of a catalogue. It is a very beautiful book. The illustrations are among the best examples of wood engravings that have been produced in this country, being specimen cuts from the numerous illustrated works which have recently been issued.

Canales died at Cerralvo on the 4th inst.
The N. O. Picayme, Extra, published on the afternoon of the 23d has later despatches from Mexico.
The wood of the 23d has later despatches from Mexico.
The wood of the 23d has later despatches from Mexico.
The propeller Edith arrived at New Orleans from Vera Crux, the 8th brining two days' later news.
A letter from Queretara, dated the 25th, two days later, says that seventy-one Deputies were then in the clip, and several others on the way, and it was believed engravings that have been produced in this country, being specimen cuts from the numerous illustrated works which have recently been issued.

Canales died at Cerralvo on the 4th inst.
The N. O. Picayme, Extra, published on the afternoon of the 23d has later despatches from Mexico.
The slave had been permitted to three himself on to the employ of the steamer and carried out of the State. The slave had been permitted to hire himself on to the employ of the steamer and carried out of the State. The slave had been permitted to hire himself on to the employ of the steamer and carried out of the State. The slave had been permitted to the state of the stat

The first business is the election of a President. The candidates are Pena, Almonte and Herrera.

News had reached there of certain designs of stock jobbers at the capital to form Mexico into two great States, and annex them to the American Union. The Razonador, newspaper, maintains opinions that this is a new party.

The Arco Iris states the number of Mexican troops now in the field, at different stations, at thirty-one thousand.

A letter from the National Bridge, dated 8th, gives particulars of Gen. Patterson's march from there without the states of the states and the states of th \$1 00 particulars of Gen. Patterson's march from there without all Lyman Hurd, Nashau, N H molestation to his headquarters at Santa Anna's resistence.

Gol. Hughes' command was still there.

Gen. Patterson had received a visit from a commission-roughly and the comment of Padre Janauta with Peace propositions—the Padre 438 Daniel Ricketson, N Y was referred to the padre with the padre

The friends of the slave are invited to make prepara ons for our next Fair, to be held at the time above men tioned. There is no time to be lost. The slave is still toiling, toiling, toiling,—bopeless, helpless, desolate.—Woman,—aye, a million of women are even now given up to the tender mercies of the palefaced oppressor. In he name of these outraged ones, we ask each and all of

J. C. Hathaway, and other speakers will be present. Dolly Thomas Sarah Guild Hannah Bucklin Miranda A. E. Greene Phebe Backus Laura Eldred

Julia Ann Eaton Emeline Murdock Henrietta Bisby Laura Turner Eveline Rider Alpha Thomas Sophlora Thomas Laura Colburn Amanda Harding. Susan Brown

ASSISTANT FAIR COMMITTEE. We trust that this Committee are fully awake to the responsibilities which devolve upon them, and that the Fair will show that those responsibilities have been faithly discharged. There is no time to be lost. Friends

Wm. Speakman

Rebecca S. Potts Martha Griffith

Dr. W. Trego W. H. Johnson

Joseph Smith

Eli Hamble

Dr. Caleb Ash

ebecca Walton

Edward H. Magill

James Ramage

Elibabeth Hawiey

Elizabeth Evans

Edward H Coates

Sarah J. Atkinson

Enoch Meredith

e you all at work ! Edwin Fassell Grace Ann Lewis Achsah Janney Francenia Schofield Mary B. Thomas Abby Vickers Elizabeth Coates
Jane More Samuel Swain Alice Eliza Hambleton James Lewis Anna Whitson Rebecca Smith George Corson Hiram Corson Rachel Bassett Rachel H. Brosius Isaac Robers Emma S. Paxson Wm. Taytor Mary Hollinshead Allan Moore Lea Pusey Emily Pickering Anna Warner B. Rush Plumle Abby Goodwin Hannah Townsend Elizabeth, J. Betts Mary W. Needles Mary Cox Ruth Ann Lamborne Eliza Spackman Isaac Meredeth Adrinna Pugh Pennock Marshall Sarah W. Pennypacker Sarah Adamson Elizabeth Ivins Alice Jackson Eliza Pennypacker Susan Fulton Isaiah Morris Lydia P. Jacobs

Phebe Darlington Sarah Pennock Rebecca Sellers Edward Webb John Sellers, jr. Letitia Brosius J. Lyddon Pennock Mardon Wilson Eleanor Parnell Mary Pennock Mary Marshall Samuel Tyson Mary Bowman Sarah Pierce Mary Buckman Isaac Winslow

Eliza Webb Edward Webb Elizabeth Dickinson Phebe Hood Ann Eliza M. Taylor Mary H. Etriken Deborah Huey Eleanor Smith Joseph Hays Martha A. Stu James H. Walker Mary Coates Amasa Worthington Ann Spackman Chas. Pierce (Byberry) Susannah Taylor Martha Chapman Harriet Hood James Whitehead Esther Whitehead Taylor Janney Samuel Pennock Simmons Coates Ann Elizabeth Kent Isaac Flint Elizabeth Garrett Catharine Evans

Simpson Preston Charles Smith, jr. Eliza Agnew Elizabeth Linton Martha Ivins
Isaac Ivins
Mary K. Darlington Allan Agnew Jeremiah Starr Mary Davis Emma Starr Ellwood Michener.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At the Annual Meeting of the B. F. A. S. Society, which was held at No. 21 Cornhill, the afternoon of Oct.

of Congress of 1800 will not apply to a loreign vessel and anned by a foreign crew.

The act of 1820 makes the offence piracy in any officer or person belonging to the crew, voluntarily serving in a vessel employed in the slave trade. It was argued that the Rev. Mr. Dennis, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, the Rev. Edward Beecher (and any and all such other clergymen of Review and Proposition of the Rev. Mr. Dennis, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, the Rev. Edward Beecher (and any and all such other clergymen of Review and Proposition of the Rev. Mr. Dennis, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, the Rev. Edward Beecher (and any and all such other clergymen of Review and Proposition of Review an of Boston, to whom we may consistently tender such a mark of our high respect) be hereby earnestly requested, or the sake of the cause of freedom and humanity, to present the address of the Committee to their respective

Congregations, and to advocate, and aid in organizing, heir co-operation with the Bazaar. The following are he'list of officers:

President—Thankful Southwick. Vice President-Helen E. Garrison Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Henrietta Sargent, Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Maria W. Chap-

Recording Secretary-Abby Southwick.

J. C. HATHAWAY.

FARMINGTON, 11th mo. 1847.5 GENESEE COUNTY.

A mass meeting of the friends of the slave in Genesee and the adjoining counties will be held at DARIEN city on Saturday and Sunday December, 11th, and 12th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. A number of distinguished speakers will be present, and a full and free investigation of the principles and measures of the American Anti-Siavery Society will be had. All persons are cordially invited to be present and participate in the discussions.

J. C. HATHAWAY, Gen. Act. at the ultimate disposal of the American Anti-Slavery J. C. HATHAWAY, Gen. Ag't. FARMINGTON, 11th mo. 1847.

THE ROCHESTER ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR. THE ROUGHESTER ANTI-SLAVERT FAIR.

The Anti-Slavery Women of Western New-York, purpose holding a Fair in the city of Rochester, on the 17th and 18th of December next to aid the great work of Emancipation. The active friends of the cause are few, we therefore appeal to all who feel for suffering the purposity and self preserved to the cause of the cause o humanity and self-preservation from the encroachments

humanity. Supplies of Eggs, Chickles, and Fruit instruction upwas to Chickens, Turkeys, Hams, Dried Beef, Pickles, and Fruit instruction upwas to of every description, will be acceptable offerings for the refreshment table. We invite and strongly hope that the ladies of our neighbouring towns, will unite their efforts in furnishing tables and take charge of them with us at the Fair.

156 Fulton street, 2d door E. of Broadway.

terest of the occasion. Mary H. Hallowell. Sarah D. Fish. Mary Baldwin,
Mary B. Fish,
Mary Ann McClintock,
Abigal Bush,
Lemera M. Kedzie, Sarah L. Hallowell, Amy Post, Susan R. Doty, Catharline Stebbins, Charlotte Wilber, Phebe Hathaway, Margaret Clark, Margaret Larson, Mrs. Platt, Phebe Tredwell, Elvira March Sarah A. Burtis.

### THE BAZAAR! To the friends of the Cause, who wish to help in the

decoration of Faneuil Hall for the Bazaar. Great quantities of the "running pine," (as it is called in some places) will be needed. Many dozens of barrels full of it will not be too much. It need not be Apron and furniture check. barrels full of it will not be too much. It need not be made up into wreaths, as we are promised much help on the floor of the Hall, in preparing and decorating. Only give us the raw material in abundance, that we may not be oblige to expend the hard-eared funds of the coasion in paying bills after it is over.

The savin, or red-cedar, is to be the basis of the evergreen material. Friends having it in their power to supply one or several loads, of the "savin by the start," and, or pound, at reduced prices.

ply one or several loads of the "savin brush" are en as also those who can furnish he running pine.

Ladies intending to come to town to superintend the sale of their own goods, and who have no friends residing in town, are requested to communicate their intention to the Committee, that we may do all in our power towards their hospitable reception.

M. W. CHAPMAN,

For the Committee.

N. B. D. All friends able and willing to aid in putting up the decorations previous to the opening of the Labour. N
Bazaar, are entreated to be in attendance for the cause's ul inquries. sake. Seasonable notice of the time will be given here

The Boston Female A. S. Society at its last annual meeting, voted to ask the aid of all the Anti-Slavery ministers of the city, in organizing a corps of labourers for the Bazaar (to be opened at Faneuil Hall on the 21st

the cause, then, begin, though alone, to work for the Bazaar, and testify the respect due to all those ministers in his or her vicinity, who have heretofore befriended the cause, by asking them to read the address of the Comcause, by asking them to read the address of the Committee to their people, to give notice of a time and place of meeting for planning and preparing useful and ornamental work, appointing collectors to raise money for the purchase of materials, &c. &c.

Wherever a sewing circle is now.

follow every Anti-Slavery lecture.

The hostility of the cities in Massachusetts towards the cause, is less than ever before. There will be more purchasers at the Bazaar: it is the responsibility of the Abolitionists to see to it that there are more goods.

Price 37 1-2 cents, in muslin, and 25 cents, in paper covers. A very liberal discount to those who purchase a number of copies.

Also, the Condition, Influence, Rights, and Appeal of Women, from various authors, 12 1-2 cents. Nothing, either useful or ornamental, fit either for food or clothing, can come amiss. Children's toys, nee dle books, handsome Bags and Pin-cushions will be sure

# THE FOURTEENTH

# National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON.

During Christmas and New Year's week, 1847 8.

The undersigned, the Committee of the Fourteenth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, appeal to all that is good and true in this nation for which they labour, to aid their undertaking
Our object is the abolition of Slavery through the renovation of public opinion; and we ask help of all who feel the impulse of compassion for a suffering people; or the instinct of self-preservation in view of the encroachments of tyranny and the dangers of sin; or the laboratory of the control of the cont eroachments of tyranny and the dangers of sin; or the divine and awful sense of justice, moving them to uphold the right; or the high sense of honour and religious obligation, impelling them to choose their lot in this life with the slaves, and not with their oppressors; or shame Shirtings, brown 3-4 yd 6 a 5

impeling slaves, and not when the precision is put the conserved at the drawn at the scorn of Christenous at the scorn of Christenous at the scorn of Christenous at the consense of the matalions of future generations.

After a deep and careful examination of ways and eans for the peaceable abolition of Slavery, it has been ound hopeless, except through the consent of the majoric by of the whole people. This obtained the work is done; for the willing can readily find a way. Sound judgment in the choice of means, and the best economy in their expenditure, alike forbid us therefore to enter into the partisan or sectarian schemes, by which the purposes of any one of the various political and theological persuasions will be subserved at the expense of the cause of th shall not be put into the hands of the political organizations, to promote the election of any candidate, but in awakening the love of Freedom and the hatred of Slave. Alexandria do. country in all; not in aiding a few fugitives to escape, but to save them that painful and hazardous experiment by abolishing the system which enslaves them; not in sending them to Africa, but in enabling them to become the free and happy elements of national strength and

Recording to prevent their return to their owners. He gave them cannot be always, and employment, however, knowing them to be always, and employment, however, knowing them to be always, and the foreman of the plants, and the informance of the plants, and the informance of the plants, and the informance of the plants, and the proposition of the charges of the plants, and the proposition of the charges of the plants, and the proposition of the charges of the plants, and the proposition of the charges of the plants of

selfish existence sink into insignificance.

By the united efforts of all who ought to co-operate on this occasion, it is proposed to place \$10,000.

Society.

M. W. Chapman,

T. G. Philli Sarah B. Shaw. Ann. T. G. Phillips, Mary G. Chapman Caroline Weston, Helen E. Garrison, Mary May, Eliza Lee Follen, Susan C. Cabot,
Anna R. Philbrick,
Henrietta Sargent,
Hannah Tufts,
Eliza F. Meriam, Sarah S. Russell, Louisa Loring, Mary Young, Mary Willey, Mary Willey, Caroline F. Williams, Anne Warren Weston, Evelina S. A. Smith, Maria Lowell, Sarah H. Southwick Frances Mary Robbins, Ann R. Bramhall, Lydia Parker, Harriet T. White, Harriet B. Hall, Abby Francis, Catharine Sargent, Abby Southwick, Harriet M. Jackson. Maria Lonell. Sarah H. Southwick,

so Daniel Ricketson, New Rectory, January 28th and 27th, 1848.

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### FREE PRODUCE STORE. Free Labour Dry Goods & Groceries. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

New goods, just received: Fine shirting and sheeting muslin, bleached and brown. Satin string and sneeting mustin, oreached and orown. Satin stripe. Fine 6-4 plaid muslin.

Also, on hand, heavy muslins, of different widths.

Muslin de lain, and plain, neatly figured, all wool.

Linens, warranted free from cotton.

"Manchester" ginghams of su, crior quality, various

styles. 2d quality do. assorted patterns. Calico, do. do. Colored cambrics and Camon flannel, assorted colors. Bleached and brown do. do. and t Coloured table-cloths, in stations of linen. do, and table diaper Apron and furniture check.

Refined loaf, c ushed, and pulverized sugar. Brown sugar, good quality, of different grades, by the barrel, usg, or pound, at reduced prices. Sugar-house and West India molasses, good quality. Rice, cofee, and chocolate. Super or Teas, Selected with care, for family use or stores, viz: Oolong, Souchong, and other black teas, Also, green tea of superior quality.

Various spices and confectionary, &c. &c. The whole stock exclusively of free labor goods, to which the sub-ceriber would invite the attention of country merchants, is well as his friends and the public generally. Pains will be taken to satisfy customers as to the cods being what they are sold for—the product of FREE ABOUR. None should purchase without making care

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

(Successor to Joel Fisher.)
Northwest corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
Philadelphia, 3d mo. 25th, 1847.—1y.\* NEW THANKSGIVING ANTHEM-AND SONG

for the Bazaar (to be opened at Faneuil Hall on the 21st Dec.) in their respective congregations. They also voted to recommend the same course to all the Anti-Slavery friends throughout the Country.

This is an excellent suggestion. Let each friend of the cause, then, begin, though alone, to work for the Bazaar, and testify the respect due to all those ministers

BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED, a Thanksgiving Anthem, adapted to Church Choirs, Societies, or Quartetts. Composed by F. L. Itsley, of Newark, suitable for the approaching season of Thanksgiving through the States. All the Granite Songater, containing the songs of the HUTCHINSON FAMILY,

Wherever a sewing circle is now in operation, its numbers and efficiency may in all probability be greatly increased in this way, and where none exists, a single individual may create one, in any place where the slightest feeling for the cause is felt. Let an effort of this kind follow every Anti-Slavery lecture.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "The Legion of Liberty, and Force of Truth," 10th edition.— This work contains about 230 pages of close reading; 300 eminent authorities, and about 60 illustrative engravings. Price 37 1-2 cents, in muslin, and 25 cents, in paper

## NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURREN'I CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD.

ASHES.

Duty, 20 per ct ad val. per 100lbs
Pots, 1stsort 18467 5.75 a -- A 7.75
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BUTT SPECIAL ADDRESS SPECIAL SPE | BEESWAX. | Duty: 20 per cent. ad val. | Cuba. white per lb -- - a -- - | Foreign A. A. | 26 a - 24 | Live, American | 28 a 83 North River in bales 5 HOPS Duty, 20 per cent. ad val. First sort 1846, lb, 7 a

LEATHER, [Sole]

Duty, 20 per cent, ad val.
Oak per lb.
Oak Ohio,
Oak Olio,
Oak Olio,
Oak Olio,
Oak Olio,
Oak Olio,
Lime
Thomaston per bbl. 75 a.s. DOMESTICS. 10 ja 12

## Poetry.

THE HAPPY VALLEY. BY S. T. COLERIDGE.

Low was our pretty cot: our tallest rose Peep'd at the chamber-window. We could hear At silent noon, and eve, and early morn, The sea's faint murmur. In the open air Our myrtles blossom'd; and across the porch Thick jasmines twined; the little landscape round Was green and woody, and refresh'd the eye. It was a spot which you might aptly call The Valley of Seclusion! Once I saw (Hallowing his Sabbath-day by quietness) A wealthy son of commerce saunter by, Bristowa's citizen: Methought it calm'd His thirst of idle gold, and made him muse With wiser feelings; for he paused and look'd With a pleased sadness, and gazed all around. Then eye'd our cottage, and gazed round again, And sigh'd and said it was a blessed place, And we were blessed. Oft with patient ear, Long-listening to the viewless skylark's note, (Viewless, or haply for a moment seen

Gleaming on sunny wing,) in whisper'd tones I've said to the beloved, " Such, sweet girl!

When the soul seeks to hear; when all is hush'd

The mobtrusive song of happiness

And the heart listens."

Unearthly minstrelsy! then only heard

But the time, when first From that low dell, steep up the stony mount, I climb'd, with perilous toil, and reach'd the top, Oh, what a goodly scene! Here the bleak mount, The hare bleak mountain speckled thin with sheep: Grav clouds, that shadowing spot the sunny fields: And river, now with bushy rocks o'erbrow'd, Now winding bright and full, with naked banks; And seats, and lawns, the abbey and the wood, And cots, and hamlets, and faint city spire; The channel there, the island, and white sails, Dim coasts, and cloud-like hills, and shoreless ocean. It seem'd like Omnipresence! God, methought, Had built him there a temple; the whole world Seem'd imaged in its vast circumference. No wish profaned my overwhelmed heart. Blest hour! It was a luxury-to be! Ah, quiet dell! dear cot and mount sublime! I was constrain'd to quit you. Was it right, While my unnumber'd brethren toil'd and bled, That I should dream away the trusted hours On rose-lasf beds, pamp'ring the coward heart With feelings all too delicate for use? Sweet is the tear that from some Howard's eye Drops on the cheek of one he lifts from earth; And he, that works me good with unmoved face, Does it but half; he chills me while he aids, My Benefactor, not my Brother Man! Yet even this, this cold beneficence. Seizes my praise, when I reflect on those. The sluggard pity's vision-weaving tribe! Who sigh for wretchedness, vet shun the wretched, Nursing in some delicious solitude Their slothful loves and dainty sympathies: I therefore go, and join head, heart, and hand, Active and firm, to fight the bloodless fight Of science, freedom, and the truth in Christ. Yet oft, when, after honourable toil, Rests the tired mind, and waking loves to dream, My spirit shall revisit thee, dear cot! Thy jasmine and thy window-peeping rose, And myrtles fearless of the mild sea-air. And I shall sigh fond wishes-sweet abode Ah-had none greater, and that all had such! It might be so-but the time is not yet Speed it, O father! Let thy kingdom come!

> THE WELCOME. A gem from Davis's Irish Ballads.

Come in the evening, or come in the morning, Come when you're looked for, or come without warning, Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you, And the oft'ner you come here the more I'll adore you.

Light is my heart since the day we were plighted, Red is my cheek that they told me was blighted; The green of the trees looks far greener than ever, And the linnets are singing, "True lovers, do n't se-

I'll pull you sweet flowers, to wear if you choose them, Or, after you've kissed them, they'll lie on my bosom. fetch from the mountain its breeze I'll fetch from my fancy a tale that won't tire you.

O! your step's like the rain to the Summer-vexed far-

Or sabre and shield to a Knight without armour. I'll sing you sweet songs till the stars shine above me, Then, wandering, I'll wish you, in silence, to love me.

We'll look through the trees at the cliff and the eyrie, We'll tread round the path on the track of the fairy. We'll look on the stars, and we'll list to the river, Till you ask of your darling what gift you can give her.

O! she'll whisper you, "Love as unchangeably beam-

And trust, when in secret, most tunefully streaming, Till the starlight of Heaven above us shall quiver, And our souls flow in one down Eternity's river."

So, come in the evening, or come in the morning, Come when you're looked for, or come without warning, Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you, And the oft'ner you come here the more I 'll adore you.

Light is my heart since the day we were plighted, Red is my cheek that they told me was blighted; The green of the trees looks far greener than ever. And the linnets are singing, "True lovers, do n't sever!"

> THE GIPSY CHILD. BY ELIZA COOK.

He sprung to life in a crazy tent, Where the cold wind whistled through many a rent; Rude was the voice, and rough were the hands, That soothed his wailings and swathed his bands. No tissue of gold, no lawn was there, No snowy robe for the new-born heir; But the mother wept, and the father smiled, With heartfelt joy o'er the Gipsy Child.

He grows like the young oak, healthy and broad, With no home but the forest, no bed but the sward; Half naked, he wades in the limpid stream, Or dances about in the scorching beam. The dazzling glare of the banquet sheen Hath never fallen on him I ween; But fragments are spread, and the wood-fire piled, And sweet is the meal of the Gipsy Child.

He wanders at large, while the maidens admire His raven hair and his eyes of fire; They mark his cheek's rich tawny hue. With the deep carnation flushing through; He laughs aloud, and they covet his teeth. All pure and white as their own pearl-wreath; And the courtly dame and damsel mild, Will turn to gaze on the Gipsy Child.

Up with the sun, he is roving along, Whistling to mimic the blackbird's song, He wanders at nightfall to startle the owl, And is baying again to the watch-dog's howl, His limbs are unshackled, his spirit is hold. He is free from the evils of fashion and gold; His dower is scant, and his life is wild, But kings might envy the Gipsy Child

of justice the extremes of existence, asserting man's godlike capacity as a spirit, and demanding his rights in the lowest material sphere. Then comes Prison-Discipline, recognizing in the basest criminal a child of God, and resolved that men shall not be caged like wild beasts, but that they shall be protected by kindly influences, and taught self-respect to the manhood of every human peng, a justice to the manhood of every human peng, a justice to the manhood of every human peng, a justice which from birth to death shall insure a full development of the whole nature, a free sphere for generous activity, and a rightful position among personal like wild beasts, but that they shall be protected by kindly influences, and taught self-respect and regard for their fellows. Then the intemperate and licentious, among whom criminals are bred, must be purified from coarse indulgence, and redeemed by pure excitements. Then poverty, the desolate Campagna of civilization, whence steams the outcast and betreaved of every grade, the sick, the deaf, the blind, the insane, find appropriate collective homes welcoming them to solace, to occupation, and society. And, finally, Feace, with spotters for the same noble feeling of patriotism, which he has blems of God's regency, summons the nations to trust and to practice the heavenly law of love. We walk so amight the light of this developing of classics for the country under all circumstances with the same noble feeling of patriotism, which he has been addressed us from different pairs of the word different pairs of the word different pairs of the country, respecting Mr. Pinto's present where, they were freed."

O, ho!" said the Pope, "then of course they never show any desire for freedom by running away the same noble feeling of patriotism, which he has been addressed us from different pairs.

To have been addressed us from different pairs of the word of the Mind of the grade in the country, respecting Mr. Pinto's present where.

O, ho!" said the Pope, "then of course they never show any desire for freed."

O, ho!" said the Pope, "then of course they never show any desire for freed were show any desire for list part of the same noble feeling of patriotism, which he has been addressed us from different pairs.

Mr Dear F.—A former correspondent of the Mind of the Mind of the same noble feeling of patriotism, which he has been addressed us from different pairs. and lower natures are not proportionately developed. The labourer is the serf of his more intelligent fellow, because untrained in judgment, and uninformed. Unequal degrees of refinement and culture unfit brethren for cordial intercourse. Hence it becomes

with the young. Observe, now, how Educational Plans come in to fulfil this desire of raising every human being to his full stature, of calling out his powers of usefulness, and enabling him to accomplish his destiny.— The fundamental right of every spirit is the means of growth; and the condition of successful progress through life is early, harmonious development.— How this luminous thought is awakening the most conservative classes of Germany, France, England! And is not the healthiest institution of this republic its common schools? Nothing can check the moveeconomy, and that the glory of a State is the greatness of its men. Kings, nobles, prelates, admit that the best security against revolutions is the wisdom and common sense are found to be surer safeguards than penitentiaries and bayonets. And, more than all, there is an increasing disposition to revere genius as a priceless gift, not only to individuals but to nations.—a gift to be cheriched by the cheriched by t -a gift to be cherished, not buried and squan-There is no misinterpreting these auspicious omens. They are an assurance that the time has come, when God's design, in this magnificent Uni versity, wherein he invites us to acquaintance with the mysteries of his wisdom, shall be fulfilled; and at the Vatican: the day on which I was to realize the rapid transmission of intelligence is fast interlinking mankind into one world-wide Academy of Saint Onofrio, the Egyptian; and as there was to be some public rejoicings in the evening, it was necesspect, does discontent augment at the fragmentary that the Pope should be free from any engage ments before the illuminations commenced, because the public regardlesses the candles; therefore I was in-

the public need of Integral Education command respect, does discontent augment at the fragmentary culture now-secured even for the privileged. There is no possibility, under existing conditions, of educing is no possibility, under existing conditions, of educing theory are partitioned from each other; memory and indicated the education commenced, because the was to bless the candles; therefore I was instructed to be in readiness at an early hour in the man's powers in symmetric vigour. Practice and theory are partitioned from each other; memory and indicated to be in readiness at an early hour in the afternoon. It was just half-past two when the sent theory are partitioned from each other; memory and in structed to be in readiness at an early hour in the afternoon. It was just half-past two when the sent the few articles I possess, and sore it is to communities learn that war, even upon those rare entered as power emarried. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare to memtative relate, which my late husband gave me the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare to memtative relate, which my late husband gave me the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare to memtative learn that war, even upon those rare when the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare when the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare when the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare when the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare when the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare when the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare when the day we were married. It is all Load communities learn that war, even upon those rare even upon those rare even upon those rare even upon thos are rudely divorced, producing mutual barrenness; and the social atmosphere of schools, while stimulating intellect to precocious activity, leaves the affections to wilt and run to waste or seek a mon-strous growth. Last and worst, sectarian jealousies, that, if there should happen to be a roast goose on cclesiastical controversies, theological sophistries, enforce the exclusion of religion from the school-

football of fate.

The desire to hallow both these movements, the shame and emulation excited by their zeal, and the stirring of the common spirit of Humanity with the Church itself, suggest and prompt the Religious (Charities. The clergy may no longer be merely scholastics, commentators, metaphysicians, theologians; and even pastoral visitations, with earnest leaves and even pastoral visitations, with earnest leaves and even pastoral visitations, with earnest leaves and even pastoral visitations. othall of fate.

THE GOSFEL OF TO-DAY.

We make from the sermon of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of the Rev. Mr. High ginson, of Newburyport, the following scaracian being table with the proposed of

desolate Campagna of civilization, whence steams arrival from our highly valued correspondent. It the miasm of numberless temptations, is to be drain-will serve as an answer to the many anxious inquited, and cultivated, and opened to the sun. Next, ries that have been addressed us from different pairs who would not know what to do with themselves if glory, a brother's welfare, and my own salvation is glory, and my own sal

so amidst the light of this day-spring of charity for gave you his first impression of Rome, and a that we are scarcely conscious of its glory, as we pretty good description of some of the ruins which wake to the labours and joys of the morning without remembering the sun. But it is within this to do anything of the sort; I send you a half dozen generation that the thought of Universal Brother-hood, which nonce seemed the dream of an enthusiast, down that is worth knowing respecting the decayed has become an active presence among the toil-worn part of the eternal city; and if you should think your looked at my watch, and remarking that I had an masses. How this divine sentiment of Humanity envelops modern communities, and penetrates every jects, you can occasionally give them a page or two of authentic details. As to the present population of authentic details. As to the present population of Rome, I think that New-Yorkers must be toleralax! But is there no cloud upon the firmament of lax! But is there no cloud upon the firmament of lax! But is there no cloud upon the position of a every American artist that comes here sends home reform? Who is ignorant that the position of a professed reformer is abnornal, that it generates self-will, hardness, fanaticism, and dissipates in the general atmosphere the heat which Heaven designed to foster the charities of home? Who so much as the experienced reformer feels the need of permanent social ties, and, above all, of renewals of life from by universal benevolence? But this is not all. The professingly and collectively, acknowledge that the from assuming these pious characters of same returns are not equivalent to expenditure. And the returns are not equivalent to expenditure. And the often, he would have attained to uncommon sanctive reason is obvious. Statistics of criminal legislation (y, but he is, in truth, the greatest rogue in Italy ty, but he is, in truth, the greatest rogue in Italy When I accused him of his rogueries, and told him. reason is obvious. Statistics of criminat registation and of humane enterprises conspire to prove that men sink under temptation, because their higher what a scandal it was that a man who personated so when the the impudence to say to me: "why not Signor? How can I afford to be honest when I only get ten cents an hour for sitting as a saint. If 1 got as good pay as the Padres do for acting the saint, I could afford to be as good as they are, and that would be nothing to boast of Signor. I think I am a very good saint for the pay." plain, that the work of wise benevolence is rather to form men than to reform them We must begin

The rascal prides himself a good deal on being sent so often to America, and the other day he told me that he believed there was not a gentleman's parlour in my country in which he or one of his family was not hung up in a gilt frame. He said to me yesterday, "my son and daughter have just been sent to America again, one as "a Peasant Boy of the Campagna," and the daughter as "a Roman Ludy." Having detected him that week in an attempt to secrete one of my pocket handkerchiefs, to show his contrition, he said he and his daughter, demand of the people for universal education. It is family, If I would promise not to expose him."

"A precious pair you are, to-be-sure for a holy family, and that the glory of a State is the social economy, and that the glory of a State is the social economy." "A precious pair you are, to-be-sure, for a holy family said I. "Why, Signor," said the rogue, "my reigious expression is worth two cents an hour more han that of any man in Rome; and as for my

scudi an hour more than any jade in all Italy." But such trifles as these are hardly worth sending all the way from Rome to New-York. You will be better pleased to learn something about the Pope, who is the only object now in Rome worth a moment's consideration. I have already informed you that his Holiness had invited me to dine with him alone to the papal residence—and I must acknow-ledge that I felt somewhat flurried at the thought of dining with such a host-and the thought occurred that, if there should happen to be a roast goose on the table, I should infallibly[ask for the Pope's nose; and then a far more disagreeable thought occurred entorce the exclusion of religion from the school- and then a lar more disagreeable thought occurred room and from books of instruction. Thus childhood, in its most impressible season, is robbed of the central motive of human conduct, and the young student is practically taught that life is a selfish scramble, lucca, and the ambassador from the King of Sardinature a machine, and earth and man's history the nia, had all threatened to take the life of the Pope, and that there had been repeated attempts to poi

hypocritical? Is it not because each Christian society, in place of being a holy brotherhood, is a congregation of worldy I shmaelites, neighbours looking, in the carpeted and
cushiomed pews of costly cathedrals, as rivals and
cushiomed pews of costly cathedrals, as rivals and
cushiomed pews of costly cathedrals, as rivals and
that nucle sengaged in that business of setting
steps that cooled and hungry and weary and
heart-broken tohed his spiritual counsel; he walks
home amid blocks of elegant mansions, where are
lapped in effeminating luxury the children of the
safer into a mill-sten ear as most people of my age,
home amid blocks of elegant mansions, where are
lapped in effeminating luxury the children of the
mare of perplexity seizes upon him at thought on a level with my
the do not at once, give entire feedom to the people of
the fellows inequalities everywhere tolerated, among
where to lay his head. Ah! Christendom needs

Local Agents for my motio that noble sentiment of my brave
in Tkissed my wife, while tears rain down my cheeks,
the summand thanks, for this humiliation.
Thanks, a thousand thanks, for this humiliation.
Thanks a thousand thanks, for this humiliation.
Thanks, a thousand thanks, for this humiliation.
Thanks a thousand thanks,

from their masters, because it people are at for itberty when they have the capacity to desire it you
would give it to them."

It was very evident what sort of people these Italians are, and I saw exactly what the meaning of
liberality is when applied to a Pope of Rome; they
have about as correct a notion of true liberty as they

that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are the words of Him to whom all and everything belongs that I possess," rejoined Lavater. "I am the steward, not the proprietor. The proprietor desires and, not the proprietor. The proprietor desires and the potter were both on the table.

To now withdrew, and so nicely had Lamb catchia despotic government, which looks really respectable broiling on the fire! and, as though by magic, the doctor had scarcely left the room, when the steaks and the proprietor desires are the destance and the proprietor desires and the proprietor desires are the destance and the proprietor desires are the destance and the proprietor desires are the destance and the proprietor desires and the proprietor desires are the destance and the proprietor desires and the proprietor desires and the proprietor desires are the destance and the proprietor desires are the proprietor are the destance and the proprietor desires are the proprietor are the destance are the

my rent is due to-morrow, and I am short six dol-lars. I have been confined to my bed with sick-ness, and my poor child is nearly starving. Every penny that I could save, I have laid aside to meet this demand, but six dollars are yet wanting, and to-

to house; I would rather work day and night. My excuse for being here is, that people speak so much o house; I would rather work day and high.

secuse for being here is, that people speak so much naturalists as belonging to the gnat family, the Cultivities of your goodness; if, however, you cannot assist me, licides. Some doubt may exist upon the subject, you at least will forgive my intrusion, and God, who

weetness,—
"This is a good old woman. She has certainly

Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to hinself hath said, This is my own, my native land!

"What, do they live under those glorious institutions you have apostrophized so often?" said he. "Of course they do," said I, proudly.

"Why do you not make them free," said his Holiess, winking to Cardinal Gizzi. I noticed it, and replied indignantly.

"Because they are a set of lazy, ignorant rascals, who would 'nt know what to do with themselves if hey were freed."

"O, ho!" said the Pope. "then of course in the processor of the processor of

"Mr. Coleridge related to me a rather ludicrou "Mr. Coleridge related to me a rather ludicrcus circumstance concerning George Dyer, which Charles Lamb had told him the last time he passed through London. Charles Lamb had heard that George Dyer was very ill, and hastened to see him. He found him in an emaciated state, shivering over a few embers. 'Ah!' said George, as Lamb entered, if an glad to see you. You won't have me here thong. I have just written this letter to my young to I am glad to see you. You won't have me here long. I have just written this letter to my young long. I have just written this letter to my young long. I have just written this letter to my young long. I have just written this letter to my young long. I have just written this letter to my young long. I have just written this letter to my young long. I have just written then arose a triumphant shout—"Throw out the neighbor out the neighbor long the audience!" And thereupon that he had laterly been living on water gruel, and had had laterly been living on water gruel, and the "ingger" lenving the room, and gaining the street there followed a shower of "stones and brick-bats," which are auguments so ready-made, and his maladies. 'Come, 'said Lamb, 'I shall take you home immediately to my house, and I and my sister there followed a shower of "stones and brick-bats," which are auguments so ready-made, and knave need be without them.

When Franklin was consulted about the design for the American insigna, he gave his veto against.

pel of St. Matthew, he exclaimed, "What a treasure of morality! How difficult to make a choice of any particular portion of it!" After a few moments consideration, he threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for divine guidance. When he joined his wife at dinner, she asked him what passage of Scripture he had chosen for the day.

"Give to him that asketh of thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away," was the reply.

"And how is this to be understood? said his wife.

"Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of the turn not thou away," are "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that asketh

the words of Him to whom all and everything belongs that I possess," rejoined Lavater. "I am the steward, not the proprietor. The proprietor desires me to give to him who asks of me, and not to refuse him that would borrow of me; or, in other words, if I had two coats, I must give one to him that has none; and if I had food I must share with him who is an hungered and in want. This I must do without being asked. How much more then when asked?"

This, continued Lavater in his diary, appeared to be so evidently and incontrovertibly the meaning of the verses in question, that I spoke with more than usual warmth. My wife made no further reply than that she would take these things to heart. I had scarcely left the dining-room, a few minutes, when an aged widow desired to speak with me, and drink so heartily. 'And so,' said Lamb, in his word that is the would take these things to heart. I had scarcely left the dining-room, a few minutes, when an aged widow desired to speak with me, and and drink so heartily. 'And so,' said Lamb, in his own peculiar phraseology, 'at night, I packed up his who as a specific and a shown into my study.

"Forgive me, dear Sir," she said, "excuse the liberty I am about to take. I am really ashamed, but herty I am about to take. I am short six dolridge."-Reminiscences of S. T. Coleridge.

WAR.

" Are we not also, in the sanguinary wars which morrow is term-day." Here she opened a parcel, which she held in her hand, and said: "This is a book, with a silver clasp, which my late husband gave me the day we were married. It is all I can spare of the few articles I possess, and sore it is to part with it. I am aware it is not enough, nor do I see how I could ever repay it. But, dear Sir, if you can, do assist me."

The mosquito has been generally considered by

ou at least will forgive my intrusion, and God, who has never yet forsaken me, will not surely turn away me in my sixty-sixth year!"

At this moment, the door of my apartment open, and my wife entered. I was ashamed and vexed.

My Westweet and the none that it is the true representative in the tropics of the gnat at the poles and at home. The mosquito is not quite so large an insect as the common gnat; but if less in size, it is a much more dreaded and dreadful enemy. It is, we believe, p, and my wife entered. I was a shamed and vexed.

I was a shamed and vexed.

I was a shamed and vexed.

Mr. Westwood who considers the mosquito to have whispered, "Give to him that asketh of thee, and been" the plague of flies," the emissaries to execute from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou laws. Divine wrath upon the Egyptians. Neither is its away." She came up to me, and said with much Charting and even passoral vinitations, with earnest behaviors, commentation, metaphysicians, theories shoulastins, commentation, metaphysicians, theories and the passoral shoulastins, commentation, metaphysicians, theories and the passonal shoulastins, commentation, metaphysicians, theories and the passonal shoulastins, and the shoulastins, and the shoulastins, and the shoulastins, and the shoulastins and through the unbrokes solitated shoulastins, and through the unbrokes solitated shoulastins and through the unbrokes solitated shoulasting and through the unbrokes solitated shoulasting and through the unbrokes solitated shoulasting and shoulasting and through the unbrokes solitated shoulasting and through the unbrokes solitated should be should be should be shown that the shoulasting and through the unbrokes solitated should be should

mare of perplexity seizes upon him at thought of the bideous inequalities everywhere tolerated, among countrymen, who live under our glorious institutions. the bideous inequalities everywhere tolerated, among countrymen, who live under our glorious institutions. the bideous inequalities everywhere tolerated, among countrymen, who live under our glorious institutions. The bideous inequalities everywhere tolerated, among countrymen, who live under our glorious institutions. Who is sum, she could not find words to express her feelings. She crited,—

"Dear Sir, I cannot repay it. All I possess is in the same of the core. The common preservatives; but wo to him altitle to-mort of the same of the core. Again I ask, have I been describing facts? Is them a Constitution, like ours."

"Rep your book," I said, "and the money, too, them a Constitution, like ours."

"Keep your book," I said, "and the money, too, them a Constitution, like ours."

"Keep your book," I said, "and the money, too, them a Constitution, like ours."

"My son," he replied, "my will is good to do so, the same of the little tormentors to get within his white walls!" Just before retiring to rest, A. H. Bigelow, Concord, Mass, L. G. Thomas, West Winfield, N. Y.

"I spoke only for a few moments, when through the windows was poured a volley of unmerchantable eggs, upon the wall behind me, and filling the room with the

Sweet odours-consecrated to the altar of Liber. sweet odours—consectated to the ditar of Liber-ty—by free men! But the sacrifice was not comty-by free men! But the sacrifice was not completed—for pyrotechnic science bestowed "a pack of crackers," and other worshippers at the shrine of Freedom offered not frankincense and myrrh, but their natural results among the audience!" And thereupon then arose a triumphant shout—"Throw out the nigger! Throw out the nigger!" And thereupon the "nigger "leaving the room, and gaining the streef there followed a shower of "stones and bricktown," which are auguments so ready-made, and generally so easily obtained, that neither fool nor

or me the consideration, he threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for divine guidance. When he inimediately to my house, and I and my sister will and my sister will not make a choice of any particular portion of it."

After a few moments of the Bible, and advancing toward his patient, felt his puse and prayed for divine guidance. When he joined his wife at dinner, the analysis of the first harm and advancing toward his patient, felt his puse and prayed for divine guidance. When he joined his will not see and, "Sir, you are in a very dangerose."

At h." sand George Dyer, "it won't will unuse you." "Ath." sand George Dyer, "It won't will unuse you." "Ath." sand the letter with all speed to the book mass tone of the Letter with all speed to the book mass and the date of the Letter with a

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- The Government of the ttle Republic of San Marino, in Italy, is imitating the example of its neighbour, Tuscany. It has appointed a commission charged with the elaboration of the project of a new penal code suppressing the penalty of death, and substituting therefor other penalties. In Tuscany the abolition of capital punishment has been already settled upon. As long ago as last August, the Grand Duke appointed the commission with instructions to suppress entire-ly the death penalty, and replace it by solitary con-finement and hard labour. The experiment on this small scale may show somewhat the tendencies of such changes.

WORKHOUSE NOBLEMAN, -A fortnight ago our obiworkhouse Nobleman.—A forting it ago out out tuary contained a notice of the death at the work-house, Northallerton, of William Russell, a lineal descendant of Lord John Russell, of Tavistock, and Mount Grace, Yorkshire; created Earl of Bedford by King Edward VI. in 1548; a correspondent writes: "The Prime Minister's apparent obliviousness alike of the existence and death of his degraded relative, is what might be expected of a mind steeped in "expediency," and of a heart warped by utilitarian-ism,"—Jerrold's Weekly.

"COPY THE ADDRESS."-A Bedford newspaper, writes a correspondent, rejoices in the following title:—The Bedford Mercury, and Bedford Amplhill, Woburn, Leighton, Buzzard, Duostable Toddington, Luton, Sheffard, Hitchin, Baldock Royston, Hutchin, Carlotte and Market Royston, Luton, Sheffard, Hitchin, Baldock Royston, Luton, Sheffard, Luton, Sheffar "I am very sorry, my good and putting my hand into my not help you," I said, and putting my hand into my not help you, I said, and putting my hand into my not help you, I said, and putting my hand into my not help you, I said, and putting my hand into my not help you, I said, and putting my not help you, I said, and thus sold and into my not help you, I said, and thus a spirations of a fraternal concord, to lay them lovingly together on the help and into my not help you, I said, and thus a spirations of a fraternal concord, to lay them lovingly together on the help and trust with with mind my not help and trust with with mind and trust w bridge!

MARY ANN HUNT IN NEWGATE. - Does it escape the public (asks a correspondent in the Post) that this woman, Mary Ann Hunt, has suffered the death of hanging every five minutes since she has been immured in Newgate, and will continue to die repeat-edly before the joints of her neck be actually crushed by the rope? And as the hope and anticipation of appiness often exceed the reality, so surely do the fear and forestalment of torture surpass the torture itself. We ask, has not Mary Ann Hunt died already? Is there a minute that ticks from the watch